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WITH

Numerous Exercises for Dictation.

BY

JAMES CURRIE, A.M

PRINCIPAL OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TRAINING COLLEGE, EDINBURGH.

WILLIAM AND ROBERT CHAMBERS
LONDON AND EDINBURGH.
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PREFACE.

THIS volume, as its name imports, is meant to be a Spelling-book, and nothing more. Its purpose is accordingly simple and uniform throughout, and it is hoped that its plan will be found to correspond with its purpose.

Spelling is not to be acquired by rules. It is a habit of the eye, and is to be learnt by constant reading and writing. At the same time, in this as in every other branch of knowledge, the use of some principle of classification greatly helps the learner. Though this volume, therefore, is not a dictionary—whether of sounds, meanings, or derivations—it teaches spelling by grouping words according to their phonic resemblances, contrasts in sense, and rules of increment. And, especially, the spelling of all classes of words, simple or derived, is uniformly taught in connection with their actual use. For this purpose definitions are not employed, because they are not suitable, but the writing of sentences in which the words occur. In this way it is possible, and even easy, to invest with intelligence and interest what has usually been the driest and most mechanical of school-tasks.

With respect to the Exercises—which have been arranged specially to suit the exigencies of school-work—it may be remarked that a little ingenuity on the teacher's part will turn them to account in a variety of ways; so that, numerous as they are, they may be made to yield an amount and variety of practice greater than at first sight they may be thought capable of doing.

The pupil should be accustomed to spell by syllables. This not only facilitates the correct spelling of words, but is the only course by which he will be saved from error in dividing words at the ends of lines—a kind of error which is often nearly as bad as an actual blunder in spelling. All that is necessary for this purpose is, in the oral spelling-exercise, to make him pause slightly between the syllables as he spells: the ear will be found a *sufficient* guide for this purpose.

Writing from dictation is used too much for *testing*, and too little for *teaching*, spelling. The passage to be written in school should therefore, as a general rule, be prepared overnight by the pupils: the best way to secure that is to make them write it out at home. Moreover, as nothing can excuse the absence of the dictation-exercise from school-work, the teacher who finds himself hampered by multifarious duties in giving the necessary attention to it, may be reminded that the purpose of the exercise will be *virtually* gained, if the pupils be required to write the prescribed passage in school from memory, and that it will be *to a considerable extent* gained, if they be employed in simple transcription from the text-book. This has been kept in view in the selection of *the* Miscellaneous Exercises.

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CHAMBERS'S SPELLING-BOOK.

PART I.

Spelling of the most common words of the language according to their phonic resemblance.

EXERCISE I.

lad	lade	car	care
mad	made	far	fare
can	cane	star	stare
man	mane	wan	wane
hat	hate	war	ware
mat	mate		ache
rag	rage		plague
stag	stage		vague

Exceptions—are, axe, bade, have, large, dance.

Take care of the lad. We do not hate that man. Does the war still rage? Yes, it is a sad plague. Have you to go far? No, we have no time to spare. The stag ran off so fast. What is the fare for the stage? I bade you ask the man. I want a large mat for the car. I gave the cat a scrap of the fat. The man made me a cane. Now let us have a dance in the shade. I cannot dance, my head aches so. Is that an axe you have in your hand?

EXERCISE II.

am	aim	bay
fan	fain	day
man	main	gay
pan	pain	hay
plan	plain	lay
ran	rain	may
van	vain	nay
lad	laid	pay
bat	bait	say
far	fair	spray

Exceptions—said, saith, says, ay.

Did the man say so? The lad ran for it in vain. Will you play with me to-day? Ay, if it does not rain. Did she lay down her fan? It is not very far away. The maid would fain say so. I am a plain man. What do you aim at in your plan? You said you would go down to the bay to see the spray. I did say so; but it would not be fair to take you too far to-day. What do you stare at? See how the lad takes the horse by the mane. Where have you laid the hay? On the large mat near the stair. Who bade you pass this way? Do *you say* you are in pain? We do not see the bat by *day*. *Pay* me for the bait, says he.

EXERCISE III.

ant	aunt	fan	fawn
	haunt	span	spawn
	jaunt		lawn
	launch		crawl
gaze	gauze		shawl
	fault		hawk
	vault		draw
	pause		law
	fraud		thaw

Exceptions—laugh, gauge.

My aunt made me lay down her fan. So I laid it on her shawl. The hawk is on the lawn. Have you seen the ant-hill? Can you draw a man? No; but it is not my fault that I cannot do so. They are to launch the ship in the bay to-day. We will make a jaunt to see it. John went down into the vault. He says it is not haunt-ed. Why does he laugh at my hat? He laughs because he says it is so gay. You will not gain anything by fraud; besides, that may be against the law. Here is the stag with its fawn upon the lawn. Let us pause and gaze at them. I would fain do so, but we must not plague them.

EXERCISE IV.

at	art	ash	wash
cat	cart	lamp	swamp
am	arm		talk
ham	harm		walk
hat	halt		quart
mat	malt		thwart
sat	salt		balm
	all		calm
	call		palm
	wall		alms

Exception—shall.

We sat in the cart all day. It was rash to touch the wasp. That ham is too salt. The cat is on the back wall. If we take a walk, we shall be warm. The lamp was lost in the swamp. John is a tall lad, and has a strong arm. The rat sat on the palm of his hand. The ass drank about a quart. Call the maid. It will do no harm to give alms to that lame man. We may talk of it in the shade of the tall ash. That is a bad plan. You will get into a scrape if you walk on the lawn. We will not laugh at all, but only talk about the farm. Ale is made from malt. You are to wash the mat to-day. Why do you thwart the lad in that way? *It will thaw all* day.

EXERCISE V.

bed	bead	plea
bet	beat	preach
net	neat	reach
pet	peat	leaf
set	seat	leave
whet	wheat	fear
best	beast	feast
lest	least	yeast
stem	steam	peace
men	mean	please
dell	deal	steal
sell	seal	league

Your beast is the best of all. The leaves will all fall off now. That is a very neat leaf. What can the men mean when they say so? Set it down on the seat in the meantime. The stem of the wheat is very tall. We shall have a sail up that large stream. Are you going to the feast? Yes, for the sake of peace. Who is to preach in the hall to-day? The same man is to preach, but on the lawn, if it does not rain. Peat gives out a strong heat. Do not put your hand near the grate. Let us read about the league. We will walk in the dell, if you please. Can you tell me where they sell yeast? I fear I cannot. The men could not reach the seal.

EXERCISE VI.

deal	dealt	break
dear	dearth	great
heal	health	bear
heave	heaven	tear
(to) lead	lead	wear
mean	meant	earth
(to) read	read	heard
weal	wealth	learn
year	yearn	pearl
ear	earl	hearth

Exception—heart.

God made the heavens and the earth. Have you heard of his great wealth? We are to read about lead to-day. You have read about it already. Had you large pears this year? We meant to have some; but there has been a great dearth of them. What do you mean to say? I have heard you speak a good deal. Some pearls are very dear. The men go to search for the bear. What did your aunt wear at the ball? The shawl which she had at our last jaunt. We should fear God with all our heart. The ear is made to hear. Let us sit down by the hearth. The earl will leave the hall this year.

EXERCISE VII.

bled	bleed	deer
depth	deep	cheer
fell	feel	fleet
met	meet	sleet
step	steep	screen
wept	weep	speech
	flee	squeeze
	fleece	wheel

Exceptions—clerk, e'er, ne'er.

The steps are much too steep. The deer fell down at the wheel. The sheep has a fleece on its back. He squeezed my hand after that speech. Our ship met the fleet on its way. Did you feel the sleet? Be of good cheer, and do not weep so. I wept, for my heart bled for him. What-e'er I do, I shall tell you. We could not see the deer for the tree. I can not aim at it for the leaves. Fear not; you can see its head. Now it has fled, and is beyond your reach. My clerk will meet us with the bread.

EXERCISE VIII.

them	theme	else
met	meet	edge
	mere	hedge
her	here	sledge
herb	dense	twelve
herd	fence	delve
fern	pence	verse

Exceptions—ere, there, where, were.

Trees and herbs feed man and beast. Have you seen the ferns near the fence. Yes; there are twelve of them. Did you see the lad by the hedge? He had left ere I went out. His verse is the theme of much talk. It is good sense, but not much else. We have merely met him there. He is too stern; we will not take him with us. Will you help me to delve as far as the wall? Yes, for you have dealt well with me. Take your seat in the sledge.

EXERCISE IX.

heir	dew
their	few
veil	mew
rein	new
vein	slew
deign	hewn
weight	shrewd
gray	feud
prey	lieu

Exceptions—key, height, sew, shew.

That is new to me. There are few so shrewd as the heir. She is to wear a gray veil. Deign to shew me your new ferns. I will shew you something in lieu of them. Do you see the dew upon the grass and the leaves? Fetch me your key. The deer is not a beast of prey. The hall should be of a great height. Your views will have much weight with us. A feud grew up between them, as I have heard. They still shew where the men fell, who slew the heir. They bled the lad from a vein. That is the cat which you hear mew. Keep the rein firm in your hand till we pass the hedge. The wall is made up of hewn stone.

EXERCISE X.

bid	bide	byre
hid	hide	lyre
bit	bite	pyre
quit	quite	scythe
din	dine	style
pin	pine	thyme
fir	fire	type
sir	sire	rye
	die	dye
	lie	
mill	mile	
still	stile	

Exception—eye.

Sit near the fire. The kine are in the byre. Where do you dine, sir? We will dine on the hill to-day near the stile. That is quite a mile from the mill. Did you bid him fetch the scythe with him? I write in a good style. These types are not fine enough. Let us lie down under this fir-tree. The pig is in the tall rye. Will you dye my shawl white? You need not hide his lyre. How sweet is the smell of this thyme! What a height *this dark* pine is! Ask the guide the price of the *wine. Shew* him your eye, sir.

EXERCISE XI.

lift	bind	give
thrift	find	live
ring	kind	fringe
bring	mind	hinge
thick	child	bridge
brick	mild	glimpse
build	ninth	niche
gild	pint	rinse
fish		grilse
wish	why	since
wind	buy	
firm	dry	

Who is to build the bridge? I wish you to bring me my ring. They will find these bricks too thick. Be kind to the child. We will drink a pint of wine. We got a glimpse of it through the mist. The blind man will buy us some milk. This wind is very dry. You must be quite firm with the child, if you wish to teach it not to lie. Rinse out that dish for me. We will kill the deer on the ninth day. If you fire too quick, you may miss it. There is no fear of that. The king fills a niche in the hall. I wish to kill a grilse to-day when I go to fish.

EXERCISE XII.

chief	bier
grief	pier
thief	fierce
grieve	pierce
thieves	liege
fiend	siege
shield	piece
yield	priest

Exceptions—friend, diet, quiet, sieve.

One pier of the bridge is now laid. The thief does not seem to feel much grief. You will find the priest in the field. Bring him his shield. Our friend was at the siege. They laid the dear child on the bier. The fierce chief would not yield. Tell your niece to bring me the sieve. I would not grieve you, my liege. What kind of diet does he live upon? The life of man on earth is brief. Lift up the veil from the child. What makes it so quiet?

EXERCISE XIII.

born	borne	go	gone
cloth	clothe	no	dodge
hop	hope	old	lodge
for	fore	bold	forge
not	note	gold	gorge
rot	rote	bolt	bronze
rob	robe	colt	gorse
soft	foe	ford	horse
lord	hoe	host	
cross	rogue	most	
dross	more	roll	

Exception—shoe.

Where is the cloth for my robe? Did you not make a note of it? They lodge in the old hall. If you have not gone to the host, go now. I hope you will bring my hoe. They have borne down upon the foe. When was the child born? The head is not made of gold, but of bronze. What a rogue he must be to forge the name of his friend? I hope he did not rob you of any more. O no; I rode off too fast for that. John has left his rod on the shore. It will rot, if he leave it where it is. Do not roll it up yet, it is too soft. Bring me my shoe. Will you cross the ford? No, my lord, not for gold. Learn that verse by rote.

EXERCISE XIV.

son	one	do
ton	done	to
won	none	two
wont	come	who
monk	some	whom
front	sponge	wolf
month	tongue	move
word	dove	prove
work	love	lose
world	glove	whose
worth	worse	
doth	does	

Are these your shoes, my son? You will lose them and your gloves. Whose sponge is this? It is not worth much. No, but it is not worse than your one. Will you come in the month of March? I give you my word I will do so. The monk says he once saw a wolf on this hill, but there are none now. No one of us can move a ton. He does not guide his tongue. I will prove to you who made that score. I hope no one here will do so any more. He doth not seem to care who does it, if it be well done. One and one are two. Let some come to the front. You seem to love your work. *We have all* some thing to do in the world.

EXERCISE XV.

oil	hoist
boil	joist
coil	moist
soil	noise
spoil	poise
toil	
coin	boy
loin	buoy
joint	coy
point	joy
quoit	toy

Exception—choir.

The boy has got a coin. Put some oil on the joint. What a noise he makes with his new toy! That fire will not boil the milk. The ship will pass near the buoy. The choir does not sing well. The lad may coil up the rope. See, you must poise the quoit with your two hands thus. This pen will not write, it is too sharp in the point. Do not walk on the joist. The girl loves her dove. If she lose it, it will grieve her. It gives her so much joy. You will spoil that loin if you do not take care. The soil is rich and deep. See how the men hoist the sail!

EXERCISE XVI.

oar	good
soar	mood
boast	droop
coast	hoop
goad	room
road	moon
boat	root
coat	soot
loaf	book
goal	look
hoarse	cool
throat	pool

Exceptions—broad, door, floor, flood.

I took off my coat on the road. Look at this root. There is a boat off the coast. It comes into the pool. The oar is too broad, and it has lost a hoop. Your book lies on the floor. He is not hoarse, but his throat is sore. Here is a board for the door. Is it a good one? No, it will not do. Do not let your horse get too cool. Wash out that spot with the sponge and some soap. This toy is not worth a groat. Look at the smith at his forge. These oats are good and cheap. You must run on *to the goal*. The poor lark has not room to soar *now*. *The pale* moon shone across the flood.

EXERCISE XVII.

bound	bow
found	now
mound	vow
house	owl
mouse	fowl
ounce	howl
flounce	brown
pounce	crown
mouth	down
south	gown
gout	town
doubt	crowd

Bow down now. Put on your gown, and come to the house. The cat has got the mouse in its mouth. The owl sits on the ground. The ball is no more than an ounce in weight. Let us go out and walk round the grounds. How much is there in a pound? The ship is bound for the south. Do you hear how the poor dog howls? It took the thief by the throat down the road. We have now been here an hour or more, I doubt. What a crowd there is in the town! Let us go across the mound. Do not harm the poor fowl. That will cost you a crown.

EXERCISE XVIII.

four	croup	low
pour	group	show
source	soup	glow
mould	gourd	snow
moult	tour	own
poult	you	blown
soul	your	mown
mourn	youth	bowl
court	wound	growth

Exceptions—touch, scourge, double, young, owe.

We made that tour in our youth. Pour oil into your wound. Pay me the four crowns you owe me. Row the boat to the shore. Do not touch the young hound. I will shew you a fine bowl. The scourge has come from the south. We know that the soul does not die. Pour out your soup into this plate. The grass in the court has just been mown; it was sown last spring, and it has grown well. The double of two is four. The child is ill of the croup. I hope it will grow well soon. We do not doubt it will. The snow has been blown away by *the wind.* The gourd has grown up fast. Put the *poult in this* group.

EXERCISE XIX.

cub	cube	blue
tub	tube	due
hug	huge	glue
plum	plume	rue
tun	tune	sue
cur	cure	
hut	flute	

Exception—put.

We will have a tune on the flute. Run for it to the hut. Here is a huge plum for you. Are you sure you will not rue it? The pure air will not fail to cure him. She has put the fur into the tub. We can sup under the blue sky. The man put the tube all right with some glue. When the sun was up, he went out with his gun. That is a new rule. Shut the door, and keep in the cur. Be not too rude in your fun.

EXERCISE XX.

dull	nurse	bruise
purr	purse	cruise
fuss	drudge	juice
snuff	judge	sluice
hurt	pulse	fruit
must	curve	suit

Exceptions—bull, full, pull, puss.

Do not make a fuss about the purse. Come and let us pull some fruit. Tell the nurse not to hurt puss. I wish you to feel my pulse. The fruit is full of juice. Do not pull up the sluice. That purse does not suit the judge. Had you a fine cruise? Yes, but the hull of our boat struck on a rock. You must not leave the hut on this dull day. What a dust there is in the court! The huge brute will jump over the low wall. Be sure you do not touch it.

EXERCISE XXI.

knack	wrap	gnash
knave	wrath	gnat
knead	wreath	gnaw
knee	wreck	herb
knell	wretch	heir
knife	wring	hour
knob	write	honest
knock	wrong	humble
knoll	wrought	humour
know	whole	czar

Lend me your knife for an hour. I know that would be wrong. Did you see the gnats on the knoll? Why do you gnash your teeth so? The knave says he will write about me. Did you knead the whole of the bread? Wrap this round your knee. It is the young heir that knocks at the door. Jane wrought her sum while on the knoll. Pull some herbs for me when you are out. Did you save no more from the wreck? The poor wretch wrings his hands. All men like those who are honest and humble. Put this wreath on her head.

EXERCISE XXII.

lamb	jamb
bomb	limb
comb	climb
tomb	hymn
crumb	kiln
dumb	myrrh
numb	trait
thumb	corps

Do you know where his tomb is? Give the dog a few crumbs. My hands are numb with cold. Look at the lambs on the hill; let us climb up and see them. You must use the comb for your hair. There is a large lime-kiln there. Myrrh has a sweet smell. The boy is both deaf and dumb. They will wrap the thread round your thumb. The door will need a new jamb. He gave the poor man a groat; that was a fine trait in him. How have you hurt your limb, John? They have sent a strong corps to guard the sluice. Try the wall with the plumb-line.

EXERCISE XXIII.

aught	eight
caught	freight
fraught	weight
naught	neigh
taught	weigh
ought	high
bought	nigh
sought	thigh
thought	light
wrought	bright

Exceptions—draught, drought, height, sleight.

They thought the light was too bright. What have you bought to-night? Did you hear the horse neigh when it was caught? The roof ought not to be so high. I will call for you at eight, if that is not too late. I have wrought this sum as I was taught. The stone was thrown from a great height. If they had aught for me, they would have sought me out. You might weigh that lamb for me. The boat is of light draught. It is wrong to put the knob so high. What a great drought there has been! His sleight-of-hand is great.

EXERCISE XXIV.

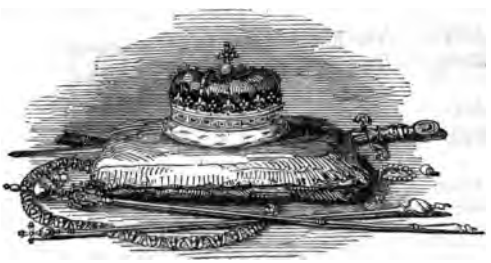
bough	dough	through
plough	though	
slough		
rough	cough	hough
tough	trough	lough
slough		
enough		

There is water enough in the trough. You must wade with care through the slough. Next they must knead the dough. Jane went out, though she had a cough. That wood will not suit, it is too rough. The ground is turned up with a plough. The tall bough waves in the wind. Eight of us took a sail in the lough. The trough was dry at the time of the drought. The steak you brought was very tough.

EXERCISE XXV.

could	often	folk
would	yacht	yolk
debt	deign	scene
doubt	reign	scent
ghost	sign	schism
rhyme	calf	scythe
isle	psalm	sword
thyme	salve	sceptre

We should pay our debts. The ghost was thought to walk about the isle. That salve has a fine scent. We saw a grand scene from the yacht. They sang a psalm and a hymn. I doubt if you can use the scythe. They bore the sceptre and the sword of state before the Queen. May she reign long over this isle! Will you deign to speak to these folk? He wrote much in rhyme. His house is at the sign of the plough. The yolk is too hard for my taste. That thyme will scent the whole room. They do not reap their corn with the scythe. The men could plough for six hours.



PART II.

SECTION I.

The Spelling of words which are alike in sound, but different in sense.

EXERCISE XXVI.

(1.) **Adze,** I cut out of the trunk a rude skiff with my *adze.*
Adds, His kind manner *adds* to the value of the gift.

(2.) **Ail,** My friend has been *ail*-ing for some time.
Ale, *Ale* is made from malt and hops.

(3.) **Air,** Let us enjoy the fresh *air.*
E'er, You will find many changes, if *e'er* you return.
Ere, *Ere* long the old man departed.
Heir, The young man is *heir* to a large estate.

(4.) **Airy,** The house stands on an *airy* spot.
Eyry, The eagle flew away to its *eyry.*

(5.) **All,** *All* our friends came to see us.
Awl, His ear was bored with an *awl.*

(6.) **Altar,** They broke down the *altar* of the false god.
Alter, Nothing could *alter* his purpose.

(7.) **Anne, An,** His sister *Anne* has been waiting for him *an* hour.

(8.) **Arc, Ark,** The rainbow is in the form of an *arc.* Noah was saved from the flood in an *ark.*

(9.) **Ascent, Assent,** The *ascent* was steep and toilsome. The king gave his *assent* to the plan.

(10.) **Ate, Eight,** The boys *ate* their dinner quickly. There are *eight* furlongs in a mile.

(11.) **Auger, Augur,** The joiner bores holes with an *auger.* That does not *augur* well for his success. An *augur* was an ancient soothsayer.

(12.) **Aught, Ought,** We *ought* to shun *aught* that is mean or untruthful.

His uncle died lately, and left him 3— to 5— his property. We continued our 9—, hoping to arrive at the 4—, and see the young eagles. When Noah came out of the 8—, he built 7— 6— to God. The carpenter cut his foot with his 1—, and has been unable to work for 10— days. If 12— 2— your friend, he 12— to send for the doctor. The present appearance of the crops does not 11— an early harvest, but the farmers say a few hot days would 6— them greatly. The 3— is hot and stifling; I fear there will be thunder 3— night. The shoemaker has broken the point of his 5—, and, what 1— to his distress, he has not another. The 9— of the hill occupied 5— our time. The people crowded round the 11—. We 12— always to speak the truth.

EXERCISE XXVII.

(1.) **Bad,**
Bade,
His father *bade* him avoid *bad* company.

(2.) **Bail,**
Bail was offered by the friends of the prisoner.

Bale,
They weighed each *bale* of cotton.
The sailors tried to *bale* the water out of the boat.

(3.) **Bait,**
He is getting ready his line and *bait.*
It was common to *bait* bears with dogs.

Bate,
They offered to *bate* the price of the cloth.

(4.) **Ball,**
The boys played a game at foot-*ball.*
I danced seven times at our *ball.*

Bawl,
Tell him not to *bawl* there; he disturbs us.

(5.) **Bare,**
The trees are *bare* in winter.

Bear,
He could not *bear* the load any longer.
One of the sailors shot a *bear.*

(6.) **Bark,**
They stripped the *bark* from the cork-tree.
Did you hear the dog *bark?*

Barque,
Our voyage was performed in a *barque.*

(7.) **Base,**
His father's cottage was at the *base* of the hill.
It was *base* of him to cheat the orphan child.

Bass,
These two gentlemen sang the *bass* very well.

(8.) **Be,**
Bee,
Be careful not to touch the *bee;* it will sting you.

(9.) **Beach,**
The walk along the *beach* was very pleasant.

Beech,
Go out to the wood, and gather beech nuts.

(10.) Bean, } We have *been* into the *bean*-field, and found
Been, } the crop nearly ripe.

(11.) Beat, { You must not *beat* him with that cane.
{ The watchman is on his *beat*.
Beet, Sugar can be made from *beet*-root.

(12.) Beau, In his new dress he looks quite a *beau*.
Bow, The boy put a new string to his *bow*.

(13.) Beer, In a gallon of *beer* there are eight pints.
Bier, They carried the dead man on a *bier*.

He sat down under a 9— tree that grew at the 7— of the hill. When they heard the 5— growl, one of the men began to 4— for help, while the other quietly levelled his gun. In walking along the 9—, we looked at the ships through a glass, to discover if there was a 6— among them. It took four men to 5— the 13— on which the body was laid. A brewer's cart passed us with ten barrels of 13— in it, yet the horse seemed to 5— the weight quite easily. At the 4—, when the dancers were tired, one of the gentlemen, who had a fine 7— voice, sang a song. We 1— the shopman shew us a 2— of cloth of the finest quality. How 5— the garden looks in winter! Do not strip the 6— from the tree. He is digging for worms to use for 3—. Have you examined the 8— hive? No, we have 10— too busy for that. The use of the 12— and arrow was superseded by gunpowder. Bull-3—ing is a very cruel sport. The people flocked together at the 11— of the drum. Have you read the story of 'Jack and the 10— -stalk?'

EXERCISE XXVIII.

(1.) **Bell,** He stepped up to the door, and rang the *bell.*
Belle, That young lady was the *belle* of our party.

(2.) **Berth,** A *berth* in the first-cabin is very comfortable.
Birth, August was his *birth*-month.

(3.) **Blew,** } The wind *blew* right in our faces, and made
Blue, } them quite *blue* with cold.

(4.) **Boar,** The wild *boar* is found in South America.
Bore, { Sadly and slowly they *bore* him to the grave.
{ He tried to *bore* a hole with a red-hot wire.

(5.) **Board,** { He paid forty pounds a year for his *board.*
{ The teacher wrote the words on the *board.*
Bored, It is painful to have your ears *bored.*

(6.) **Borough,** That gentleman is member for this *borough.*
Burrow, I saw a rabbit run into its *burrow.*

(7.) **Bough,** As he entered the garden, an overhanging *bough* forced him to *bow* his head.
Bow, The servant left with a polite *bow.*

(8.) **Brake,** } The hunter had to *break* many branches in
Break, } struggling through the *brake.*

(9.) **Bread,** } The child was too well *bred* to grumble for
Bred, } more *bread.*

(10.) **Brews,** He *brews* porter and ale.
Bruise, You will *bruise* your arm, if you fall.

(11.) **Bridal,** All the friends were invited to the *bridal*-party
Bridle, The horse requires a new *bridle*.

(12.) **Broach,** We intend to *broach* our cask of wine to-day.
Brooch, That pebble *brooch* is very handsome.

(13.) **Boy,** The *boy* could tell where the anchor lay, by the *buoy* floating above it.
Buoy, They will *buoy* the cable for this year.

The 13— got many a 10— in pushing his way through the tangled 8—, but he 4— them bravely. She wore a 3— dress and a gold 12— at the 11— party. Though she is such a 1—, yet nobody loves her, she is so ill-9—. When I came to the cottage, I tied up my horse by twisting his 11— round a 7—. This 6— sends two members to Parliament. That woman is a thrifty housekeeper; she both bakes and 10—. The baker rang the 1—, and handed in the 9—. The wind 3— so fiercely, that it was with difficulty we kept clear of the 13— that warned us of the position of the rock. He intends to 12— that cask of wine on his 2— day. The dog ran into the rabbit 6—. If you wish to hang up the 5—, you must have a hole 5— in it. When he went to America, he paid very dear for his 2—. It was found that the 13— had drifted from the spot. The lad entered the room with a low 7—. The owner of the ground intends to 4— for coal. He got a slight 10— in trying to 8— his fall.

EXERCISE XXIX.

(1.) **Bury,** You'll *bury* me, my mother, just **beneath** the hawthorn shade.
Berry, He pulled a half-ripe *berry* from the **bush.**

(2.) **But,** There is *but* one *butt* of wine in the **cellar.**
Butt, The ox tried to *butt* him into the ditch.

(3.) **Buy,** } The shortest road to the shop where **you** *buy*
By, } the book is *by* the bridge.
Bye, He has bidden all his friends good-*bye.*

(4.) **Call,** He sent a servant to *call* the man back.
Caul, A *caul* is a kind of net.

(5.) **Cannon,** We heard the sound of the enemy's *cannon.*
Canon, The *canon* of Scripture is complete.

(6.) **Cask,** The grocer ordered a *cask* of beer.
Casque, The king was known by the white plume waving from his *casque.*

(7.) **Cast,** They *cast* their net into the water.
Caste, The people of India associate only with those of their own *caste.*

(8.) **Cede,** After that battle, they agreed to *cede* the island.
Seed, As he sowed, some *seed* fell by the wayside.

(9.) **Ceil,** They intend to *ceil* the room immediately.
Seal, { The *seal* on the letter was a stag's head.
{ A *seal* lay sleeping on the beach.

(10.) **Cellar,** A steep stair led down into the *cellar.*
Seller, That price allows a fair profit to the *seller.*

(11.) **Cell,** The prisoner was confined in a small damp *cell.*
Sell, How can that draper *sell* his goods so cheap?

(12.) **Censer,** The priest stood before the altar with the smoking *censer* in his hand.
Censor, The books were examined by the *censor.*

(13.) **Cent,** He offers to lend his money at five per *cent.*
Sent, } The flowers *sent* forth a sweet *scent* into the
Scent, } air.

(14.) **Cere,** To *cere* cloth is to cover it with wax.
Sear, The doctor wished to *sear* the wound.
Seer, The Jews called a prophet a *seer* in early times.
Sere, Autumn is come with its *sere* and yellow leaf.

When we visited the old castle, we saw the damp 11— into which prisoners used to be 7—, and the holes in the walls through which the 5— were once pointed. The gardener intends to 11— that 8—. If you wish to 3— a 2— of wine, I can recommend you to a good merchant. It is pleasant to go to the country when we can pull the ripe 1—, and enjoy the sweet 13— of the flowers. When Saul was 13— to seek his father's asses, the servant advised him to go to the 14—. We intend to 4— upon your sister, 2— are not sure what day may suit us. The 12— had very often to 4— for silence in the class. There is a 6— of old wine in the 10—. We like to 1— our dead friends in a beautiful spot. The leaves are 14— and yellow. One of the sailors shot a 9—. That is expressly against one of the 5—s of the council.

EXERCISE XXX.

(1.) **Cereal,** This weather is favourable to the *cereal* crops.
Serial, I read that book as it came out in *serial* parts.

(2.) **Cession,** They demanded the *cession* of two provinces.
Session, John expects to get a prize this *session*.

(3.) **Chair,** } The *chair* was polished by the woman who
Char, } comes here to *char*.

(4.) **Check,** At the hill the horse had to *check* his speed.
Cheque, The man gave him a *cheque* for the money.

(5.) **Choir,** There are good voices in that *choir*.
Quire, He bought another *quire* of the same paper.

(6.) **Choler,** In a sudden fit of *choler* he left his situation.
Collar, She is stitching that *collar* very neatly.

(7.) **Choose,** You may come with us, if you *choose*.
Chews, The cow *chews* the cud.

(8.) **Chord,** That *chord* has a fine effect.
Cord, His hands were bound with a *cord*.

(9.) **Cite,** Did they *cite* you to appear as a witness?
Site, What *site* has he chosen for his new house?
Sight, The one from which he has a *sight* of the hill.

(10.) **Clause,** He read only a short *clause*.
Claws, A parrot has sharp *claws*.

(11.) **Climb,** We intend to *climb* the hill in the morning.
Clime, In autumn the swallows seek a warmer *clime*.

(12.) Coarse, Linen at that price must be very *coarse*.
Course, The horses ran twice round the race-*course*.
Corse, Drops to the plain the lifeless *corse*.

(13.) Coat, Has the tailor sent my *coat*?
Cote, Let us walk as far as the sheep-*cote*.

(14.) Cobble, That shoemaker can *cobble* well when he likes.
Coble, They hired a *coble* for fishing.

(15.) Complement, The ship has made up her *complement*.
Compliment, You have paid me a handsome *compliment*.

The 5— sang very well; there was not a single 8— out of tune. If you 7— to 9— me to appear as a witness, I shall tell what I know. In a fit of 6— he started from his 3—, put on his over-13—, and walked out of the house. That man can 14— shoes, but he makes very 12— work. He is very anxious to 11— to the top of the hill, in order to get a 9— of the country. He has been working very hard this 2—, and well deserved the 15— he got to-day. In a very warm 11—, 1— crops will not flourish. Is this a 5— of paper round which you have tied the 8—? The ship receives to-morrow the 15— of its stores. You have forgotten to read the last 10—. The 12— of the river is very winding. When the rain came on, he put up the 6— of his coat. He presented the 4— at the bank. The 10— of the beast have torn the flesh. You should give the room a fresh 13— of paint. A 10— to that effect was inserted as a matter of 12—. The wind came on before the 14— could make the harbour.

EXERCISE XXXI.

(1.) **Core,** This apple is rotten at the *core.*
Corps, You see that he belongs to the rifle-*corps.*

(2.) **Council,** } At the *council* of war, one, at least, of the
Counsel, } officers gave good *counsel.*

(3.) **Councillor,** He has been appointed a town-*councillor.*
Counsellor, The king listened to an evil *counsellor.*

(4.) **Cousin,** } Do not trust your *cousin:* I am sure he means
Cozen, } to *cozen* you.

(5.) **Creak,** I heard the door *creak* upon its hinges.
Creek, They tried to run the vessel into a narrow *creek.*

(6.) **Crews,** } Most of our ships were manned by *crews* that
Cruise, } knew the dangers of a *cruise* in the tropics.
Cruse, The widow had some oil in her *cruse.*

(7.) **Currant,** I have planted a row of *currant*-bushes.
Current, The boat was carried away by the *current.*

(8.) **Dam,** { The foal was running after its *dam.*
{ The children were playing near the mill-*dam.*
Damn, He that believeth not shall be *damned.*

(9.) **Dear,** } Venison, the flesh of the *deer,* is excellent
Deer, } food; but it is very *dear.*

(10.) **Dependant,** That nobleman is kind to his *dependants.*
Dependent, Children are *dependent* upon their parents.

(11.) **Desert,** The soldier tried to *desert.*
Dessert, We had strawberries for our dessert.

(12.) **Dew,** The grass is wet with *dew.*
Due, Send an account of what I am *due* you.

(13.) **Die,** We, too, ere long must *die.*
Dye, I mean to *dye* that dress black.

(14.) **Doe,** There is a beautiful *doe* in the deer-park.
Dough, The baker is making ready his *dough.*

(15.) **Dose,** } After taking the *dose* the doctor ordered, he
Doze, } began to *doze.*

It was cruel of the man to 11— the wife and children who were 10— upon him. You should 2— him to join the rifle-1— to which your 4— belongs. After 11— he usually begins to 15—. The 3— has given a supper-party to his 10—s. During our last 6— we lay for some time in a narrow 5—. What am I 12— you for these 7—s? That 14— is the most beautiful of the 9— in the park. A 7— of water from the river flooded the mill-8—. The 6— on board the vessels were served with flour, and each man made it into 14— for himself. He tried to 4— the people into electing him one of the members of the 2—. A brave soldier will 13— for his country. That 15— of physic cost him very 9—. The 12— was falling fast. It is not pleasant to hear the door 5— in that way. Tell cleft the apple to the 1— with his first arrow. It is right that children should obey those on whom they are 10—. A 2— of war was held to consider the question. The 6— of the ships consisted of tried seamen. Render to every man his 12—.

EXERCISE XXXII.

(1.) **Draft,** He sent the widow a *draft* for fifty pounds.
Draught, Fetch me a *draught* of cold water.

(2.) **Dun,** He wore a suit of *dun*-coloured clothes.
Done, The work was very quickly *done*.

(3.) **Dying,** When the doctor came, the man was *dying*.
Dyeing, Indigo is used in the process of *dyeing*.

(4.) **Ewe,** } *You* have read the story of the poor man that
You, } had one *ewe* lamb.
Yew, The *yew*-tree is often planted in churchyards.

(5.) **Ewer,** } There is water in the *ewer*, if you wish to wash
Your, } *your* hands.

(6.) **Fain,** He would *fain* have gone, but he dared not.
Fane, } On entering the sacred *fane*, he tried to *feign*
Feign, } a reverence he did not feel.

(7.) **Faint,** The heat caused a lady to *faint*.
Feint, The flight of the enemy was a *feint*.

(8.) **Fair,** } It is not *fair* to charge so high a *fare* for
Fare, } that short distance.

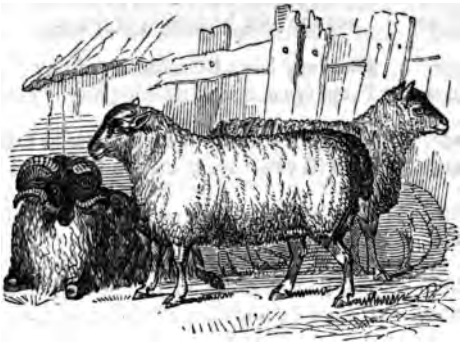
(9.) **Feat,** Seizing the enemy's flag was a bold *feat*.
Feet, We heard the tread of the soldiers' *feet*.

(10.) **Few,** } *Few* people care to rent the ground, the *feu*-
Feu, } duty is so high.

(11.) **Find,** } I cannot *find* out in what sum the lad was
Fined, } *fined*.

(12.) **Flea,** The *flea* is a very small insect.
Flee, A coward is always ready to flee.

He has 2— much to help 5— brother, and it is not 8— to trouble him again. You will 11— in my last volume a correct account of this great 9—. He may 6— to pity you, but do not trust him. Have 4— taken the 1— the doctor ordered? 6— would I 12— away and be at rest. My tottering 9— have borne me to your door. I am 7— and weary. He was forced to walk, as he had not the 10— pence to pay the coach-8—. He gave a 1— for the sum which he had been 11—. We can never forget his 3— words. He is buried beneath a 4— tree that grows close to the 6—. He pretended to be leaving the shop, but this was only a 7— to cause the shopkeeper to cheapen his goods. The shepherd is very careful of that 4—. We have broken the 5— in which I kept the stuff I use in 3—.



EXERCISE XXXIII.

(1.) **Flew,** The bird *flew* to its nest.
Flue, Some soot came down the *flue.*

(2.) **Fool,** } He is so *full* of conceit, that he acts like a
Full, } *fool.*

(3.) **Foul,** { The *foul* state of the town causes disease. Without great care the vessels will *foul* each other.
Fowl, We ordered a *fowl* to be ready for dinner.

(4.) **Four,** } The horse started with *four* shoes, but it lost
Fore, } the *fore* ones on the journey.

(5.) **Fourth,** He ordered the *fourth* boy to come *forth* and take charge of the class.
Forth, The vessel was ordered to the Firth of *Forth.*

(6.) **Freeze,** } Put on your *frieze* coat, if you are going out to
Frieze, } see the loch beginning to *freeze.*

(7.) **Furs,** That lady has a beautiful set of *furs.*
Furze, There is some wool sticking on the *furze.*

(8.) **Gage,** The knight threw down his *gage* of battle.
Gauge, He will *gauge* every cask in the cellar.

(9.) **Gait,** } They saw him advance to the *gate* with a slow
Gate, } step and awkward *gait.*

(10.) **Gild,** Tell him to *gild* the frame of the picture.
Guild, He has been elected a member of the *guild.*

(11.) **Grate,** } Our kitchen-*grate* holds a *great* quantity of
Great, } coals.

(12.) Grater, } When you go to buy the new *grater*, ask for
Greater, } one with a *greater* number of holes in it.

(13.) Greece, He went on a voyage to *Greece*.
Grease, Is that a spot of *grease*?

She came 5— from the house in 11— state, and walked to her carriage with an elegant 9—. Did you not see the 3— that 1— past us? It is 4— days since the loch began to 6—. If you wish him to 10— the chairs, you must agree to pay a 12— price for them. These 7— are very expensive. The smoke that comes from that 1— shews that it must be very 3—. He can tell you by looking at his rain-8—, what quantity of rain falls. My son came home from 13— on the 5— of this month. If he does that, he is a 12— 2— than I thought him. The 11— requires to be cleaned out; it is 2— of ashes. Keep your dress off the 7—. That horse's 4— feet are white, and its hind ones black. As the wind was 3—, the vessel made but slow progress. The loch did not 6— last winter, even during the 11— frost. A variety of 7— is used for clothing. The fire is supposed to have begun in the 1—. The 5— is a very winding river. The origin of that 10— is very ancient.

EXERCISE XXXIV.

(1.) **Grieves,** She will not tell what *grieves* her.
Greaves, Goliath had *greaves* of brass upon his legs.

(2.) **Grisly,** The *grisly* bear made him shake with fear.
Grizzly, She wore a coarse dress of a *grizzly* colour.

(3.) **Groan,** It was dreadful to hear him *groan.*
Grown, He has *grown* tall and stout.

(4.) **Grocer,** The *grocer* has sent the parcel.
Grosser, You could scarcely make a *grosser* blunder.

(5.) **Hail,** We have had a violent storm of *hail.*
Hail to thee, good fellow!
Hale, His father is still a *hale* old man.

(6.) **Hair,** She dresses her *hair* neatly.
Hare, See how the *hare* doubles on the hounds!

(7.) **Hall,** On our arrival, we were shewn into the *hall.*
Haul, They began to *haul* down the sails.
The fishermen had a great *haul* yesterday.

(8.) **Hart,** The *hart* we saw had very fine horns.
Heart, His sudden death was caused by *heart*-disease

(9.) **Heal,** The wound is beginning to *heal.*
Heel, His boots are down in the *heel.*
He'll, *He'll* require to send them to be mended.

(10.) **Heard,** We *heard* the bell ring some time ago.
Herd, The *herd* of swine ran down into the sea.

(11.) **Hear,** } It is pleasant to stand *here* on a calm day, and
Here, } *hear* the soft ripple of the waves.

(12.) **Hew,** They have begun to *hew* down the trees.
Hue, In that garden are flowers of every *hue.*

(13.) **Hie,** 'Now, *hie* thee hence,' the father said.
High, The room has a *high* ceiling.

It 1— me much to 11— him 3—, and to see the pale 12— of his face. 9— take it very much to 8—, if you do not go to see him. He is a 5— man yet, though he has 3— somewhat bent, and his 6— is gray. The horns of the 8— were hung up in the 7—. I knew by the lowing I 10—, that there must be a 10— of cows near. The 4— brought down the bottle from a 13— shelf. The fisherman began to 7— his boat up on the beach. 11— is the tree you are to 12— down. The salve will soon 9— the wound. The 1— protected the legs of the knight. The dog started a 6—. One hug of the 2— bear would have crushed him to death. He went to get his 6— cut. A rifle-ball struck the captain in the 9—. The 7— of fish this season has been very abundant. Though in much pain, the soldier expired without a 3—. The 12—s of the rainbow are very brilliant. I fish with a strong line made of horse-6—. The wound he received 11— will soon 9—.

EXERCISE XXXV.

(1.) **Him,** / **Hymn,** — You should thank ***him*** for teaching you that beautiful *hymn*.

(2.) **Hoard,** / **Horde,** — A *horde* of robbers bore down on us, and carried off our little *hoard* of provisions.

(3.) **Hoe,** / **Ho!** — *Ho!* John, fetch me the *hoe* you have been using.

(4.) **Hole,** / **Whole,** — The *hole* in the wall was filled up in the presence of the *whole* of us.

(5.) **Hour,** / **Our,** — *Our* work will be finished within the ***hour***.

(6.) **I,** / **Eye,** / **Ay,** — *I* examined the wound in his *eye*.
'*Ay*,' said he, 'I told you so.'

(7.) **Idyl,** — The '*Idyls* of the King' is a beautiful poem.
Idle, — We must give an account for every *idle* word.
Why do you *idle* away your time?
Idol, — The *idol* had fallen on its face in the temple.

(8.) **I'll,** / **Isle,** — *I'll* visit my friend who lives in the ***Isle*** of Wight.
Aisle, — The *aisle* of that church is of unusual length.

(9.) **In,** / **Inn,** — The travellers were lodged *in* a comfortable *inn*.

(10.) **Indict,** — They will *indict* him for theft at the assize.
Indite, — Will you *indite* to me what I ought to say?

(11.) **Jam,** / **Jamb,** — Do not *jam* my foot between the door and the *jamb*.— *Jam* is made from fruit.

(12.) Just, Be *just*, and fear not.
Joust, The knights were now ready for the *joust*.

A little mouse peeped out of its 4—. It is quite possible to walk across the 8— in an 5—. A 3— is used to dig up weeds. The 8— of the church is to be restored next year. A stone thrown by an unknown hand struck 1— in the 6—. Why stand ye here all the day 7—? The 4— band is to be 10—ed for robbery. A trumpet sounded the signal for the knights to commence the 12—. The last recitation was from one of Tennyson's 7—s; after which the proceedings were closed by the pupils singing a 1—. What good will his 2— ever do to the wretched miser? We got some excellent 11— to breakfast at the 9—. The 11— of the doorway requires to be renewed. An immense 2— of Cossacks was hovering in the rear of our army.

EXERCISE XXXVI.

(1.) **Key,**
Quay,
I must have lost the *key* of my desk while walking on the *quay.*

(2.) **Kill,**
Kiln,
Thou shalt not *kill.*
Bricks are burned in a *kiln.*

(3.) **Knave,**
Nave,
The *knave* did not deserve your confidence.
The middle part of a cathedral is the *nave.*

(4.) **Knead,**
Need,
You *need* to *knead* these cakes well before baking them.

(5.) **Knew,**
New,
I *knew* that a *new* edition of the work would shortly appear.

(6.) **Knight,**
Night,
The *knight* failed to reach the castle before *night.*

(7.) **Knot,**
Not,
He could *not* untie the *knot* I had made.

(8.) **Know,**
No,
I *know* of *no* such person as you desire to find.

(9.) **Lade,**
Laid,
The men have gone down to *lade* the vessel.
Where have you *laid* my parcel?

(10.) **Lain,**
Lane,
The poor man had *lain* down to rest in the *lane* behind the house.

(11.) **Lax,**
Lacks,
That man is rather *lax* in his ideas of honour; moreover, he *lacks* discretion.

(12.) **Lea,**
Lee,
The lambs are skipping on the *lea.*
The ship was drifting on a *lee*-shore.

(13.) **Lead,**
Led,
He *led* his guests first of all to inspect the *lead*-mines.

I must have a 5— 1— made for that lock. The pipes and water-cisterns in our houses are made of 13—. I do not 8— how long it will take to 4— the dough. Our friends walked on the 1— till late in the 6—. Where is the 3— who tied this 7—? Let us walk across the 12—. No, I wish rather to inspect the 3— of the old church. The blind man was 13— by the hand. Malt is dried in a large oven or 2—. In the early morning we saw a vessel to 12—ward of us. What my servant 11— in knowledge, he makes up in zeal. I should think more of him, if he were not so 11— in his principles. The Arabs 9— the camel on its knees. You 4— not have 10— so long this morning. The burden was so heavy, that I 9— it down in the 10— a while. The procession advanced slowly along the 3—. 8— one expected to reach home before 6—.

EXERCISE XXXVII.

(1.) **Leak,** The vessel began to *leak.*
Leek, The *leek* is a very common vegetable.

(2.) **Levee,** We were all invited to the *levee.*
Levy, It is proposed to *levy* the tax equally from a

(3.) **Lie,** It is disgraceful in any one to *lie.*
You had better *lie* down for a little.
Lye, The skin is first washed in the *lye.*

(4.) **Limb,** He lost a *limb* in that accident.
Limn, The picture is beautifully *limned.*

(5.) **Links,** One of the *links* in the chain gave way.
My friend *links* his fortune with mine.
Lynx, The *lynx* is an animal of the tiger kind.

(6.) **Lyre,** The bard gently touched his *lyre.*
Liar, All men distrust a *liar.*

(7.) **Lo!** *Lo!* the heavens are breaking.
Low, The price of the book is very *low.*
Hear how the oxen *low!*

(8.) **Loan,** My friend gave me a *loan* of a small sum.
Lone, He lives in a *lone* cottage on the moor.

(9.) **Made,** We *made* a promise that we should take o
Maid, little *maid* with us.

(10.) **Mail,** The *mail* has just come in.
The warrior donned his coat-of-*mail.*
Male, God made man male and female.

(11.) **Main,** I believe that in the *main* he is right.
Mane, The lion is distinguished from the lioness chiefly by its *mane.*

(12.) **Maize,** *Maize* is Indian corn.
Maze, We could not find our way through the *maze.*

(13.) **Mantel,** Your letter is on the *mantel*-piece.
Mantle, The gipsy drew her large *mantle* around her.

The cistern must have been badly 9— to 1— so soon. Covering himself with his 13—, he lay down to rest. My uncle's horse is easily known by its long flowing 11—. Let the glass 3— on the 13— -piece. Our party proposes to be present at the next 2—. 12— has come very much into use of late. Have you given him the 8— he asked of you? The statue represents the poet with a 6— in his hands. The rough weather has delayed the arrival of the 10—. The picture is not seen well from its being hung so 7—. The invaders began to 2— contributions from the inhabitants. Nothing escaped his 5— -eyed vigilance. The company insures travellers against loss of life or 4—. With what skill the painter has 4—ed the principal figure! A 6— is a detestable character. The 9— has gone to fetch some 1—s. The king was followed by thirty knights all clad in 10—. The town is unhealthy, because it stands so 7—. Gently she 5— her arm in his. The general ordered his men to 3— down.

EXERCISE XXXVIII.

(1.) **Mark,** *Mark* my words.
Put a *mark* at that passage.
Marque, The enemy issued letters of *marque.*

(2.) **Marshal,** The highest military rank is that of field-*marshal.*
The king is come to *marshal* them.
Martial, These soldiers have a very *martial* appearance.

(3.) **Mead,** Daisies no more will deck the *mead.*
Mead is a drink made of water and honey.
Meed, The soldier received his *meed* of praise.

(4.) **Mean,** **Mien,** He was a man of pleasant *mien,* but of a *mean* spirit.

(5.) **Meat,** **Meet,** The servant will *meet* the butcher with the *meat.*
Mete, Who will *mete* out the corn to the men?

(6.) **Medal,** The soldier wears a *medal* for good-conduct.
Meddle, Do not *meddle* with what does not concern you.

(7.) **Meter,** Gas is measured by a *meter.*
Metre, The poem is written in an uncommon *metre.*

(8.) **Might,** **Mite,** The parable of the widow's *mite* teaches a lesson by which all *might* profit.

(9.) **Miner,** **Minor,** There are many *minor* dangers to which a *miner* is exposed.

(10.) **Missed,** **Mist,** The travellers missed their way during the *mist.*

(11.) **Moan,** The animal uttered a long and deep *moan.*
Mown, How fresh the *mown* grass is after a shower!

(12.) **Moat,** The *moat* round the wall is broad and deep.
Mote, John has got a *mote* in his eye.

(13.) **Mule,** The *mule* is a very hardy animal.
Mewl, I heard him *mewl* like a child.

A thick 10— has settled down on the beautiful 3—. We met a party of 9—s crossing the pass on their 13—s. They were all men of stately 4—, and had gone down to the village to buy 5—. The general bestowed on all his soldiers their due 3— of praise, and decorated the most deserving with 6—s. 8— I ask them what they 4— to do? The leading men in the assault 10— their way, and fell into the 12—. Who could count the 12—s in the sunbeam? The 7— of the poem is far from being correct. The chief was expected in person to 2— his men. You would do well to 1— my words. Corn is now often 11— instead of being reaped. That is a 9— consideration. In the still night, we heard the wind 11— through the forest on the hill. The smallest 8— will be thankfully accepted. Be careful how you approach the 7— with a light. The chief is expected to 2— his followers. We traced distinctly the 1— of their footsteps. We were served with dainties 5— for a prince. The 10— is slowly ascending the mountain.

EXERCISE XXXIX.

(1.) **Muse,** The poet invokes the ***muse*** to aid him.
Mews, Hear how the kitten ***mews !***

(2.) **Muscle,** The ***muscles*** of his arm are very strong.
Mussel, *Mussels* are used for bait.

(3.) **Naught,** } *Nought* is sometimes written ***naught.***
Nought, } The poor man had ***nought*** to give.

(4.) **Nay,** }
Neigh, } *Nay,* I am sure I heard the horse ***neigh.***

(5.) **None,** } *None* appeared more miserable than this
Nun, } *nun.*

(6.) **Nose,** } Even a child ***knows*** that the ***nose*** is the o
Knows, } of smell.

(7.) **Oar,** } Under the powerful stroke of his *oar,* the
O'er, } soon glided *o'er* the lake.
Ore, Metal in its rough state is called ***ore.***

(8.) **Ode,** There is no more splendid *ode* in the langı
Owed, His master *owed* him a month's wages.

(9.) **Of,** }
Off, } The ship Argo *of* Hull is *off* the coast.

(10.) **One,** }
Won, } *One* party must have *won* the battle.

(11.) **Owe,** *Owe* no man anything.
Oh! *Oh !* it was a painful sight.

(12.) **Pail,** } *Pale* with terror, the maid dropped the
Pale, } she was carrying to the well.

(13.) Pain, Pane, } A bit of the broken *pane* entered the wound, and caused great *pain.*

We could distinctly hear every stroke 9— the 7—. My horse, taking fright, suddenly started 9— with a loud 4—. Though you are so rich, 10— would think you had 3— to spare. I met the farmer's boy carrying a 12—ful of eggs to market. The 2—s gain strength by exercise. 4—, my friend, I did not believe that report of you. Our soldiers 10— the battle by dint of sheer fighting. How much do you 11— him? Nothing; I have paid him what I 8— him. Have you read Collins's '8— to the Passions?' 11— yes, frequently. How 12— you look! Do you feel any 13—? The 7— is smelted in huge furnaces. The 2— is a very common shell-fish. The 1— of song has no more devoted worshipper. No 10— 6— better than himself the value of the 13— he has broken. I'll row thee 7— the ferry.

EXERCISE XL.

(1.) **Pair,** I have bought a *pair* of shoes.
Pare,
Pear, } Here is a fine *pear;* shall I *pare* it for you?

(2.) **Palate,** The *palate* is the organ of taste.
Pallet,
Palette, } The poor artist had little in his room but the straw *pallet* on which he slept, and the *palette* at which he worked.

(3.) **Pall,** { That fruit will soon *pall* upon the taste. His comrades bore the *pall* of the deceased soldier.
Paul, The Apostle *Paul* was born at Tarsus.

(4.) **Pause,** { Let us *pause* here a little. After a short *pause*, he again began.
Paws, The dog leaped on its master with its fore-*paws*.

(5.) **Peas,** Will you have a few *peas?*
Pease, The vessel has brought a cargo of *pease*.

(6.) **Peace,**
Piece, } To preserve *peace*, it was found necessary to give to each a *piece* of the spoil.

(7.) **Peak,** We soon reached the *peak* of the mountain.
Pique, { Does he *pique* himself on his skill in rowing? It is foolish to act from *pique*.

(8.) **Peal,** A new *peal* of bells has been got for the spire.
Peel, Will you let me *peel* your orange for you?

(9.) **Peer,**
Pier, } The noble *peer* is expected to lay the foundation of the first *pier* of the bridge to-morrow.

(10.) **Pendant,** The *pendant* of the gas-lustre is too long.
Pendent, The ears of the elephant are long and *pendent.*

(11.) **Plaice,** The *plaice* is a flat fish.
Place, Put the book in its proper *place.*

(12.) **Plain,** It is *plain* that man does not know how to handle the *plane.*
Plane, They are resting under the *plane*-tree.

(13.) **Plait,** I am going to *plait* a fishing-line.
Plate, You have nothing on your *plate.*

The bells rang out a merry 8—. Shall I give you a 6— of this fine 1—? No, thank you; that sort of fruit soon 3—s on the 2—. 6—, as well as war, has its triumphs. The prisoner had lain down on his miserable 2—. He 7—s himself on his skill in that game. After a long 4—, we resumed our attempt to reach the 7— of the mountain. You may know the pointer by its 10— ears. The matter is not so 12— as you seem to think it. As a mark of respect for her courage, the heroine was presented with a gold locket and 10—. From exposure to the sun, the skin 8—ed off our hands and faces. Put a few 5— on Henry's 13—. The noble animal stretched out one of its 4—. The wright has come to 12— the table. These gloves are not a 1—. Their snow-clad 7—s are seen a great distance off. You should make a longer 4— after that word. He still cherishes a foolish 7—. It is out of 11— to introduce that subject at present. They sheltered themselves from the heat under a large 12—.

EXERCISE XLI.

(1.) Pleas, Please, — Tell me, if you *please*, whether either of the two *pleas* urged for the prisoner has been sustained.

(2.) Plum, Plumb, — The wall against which you have set your *plum*-tree is not *plumb*.

(3.) Pole, Poll, — A large board, hoisted upon a *pole*, shewed the crowd the state of the *poll* every hour.

(4.) Pore, Pour, — How long do you mean to *pore* over that book! See how the water *pours* forth from the *pore* of the sponge!

(5.) Practice, Practise, — By dint of *practice*, you will become expert; but nothing will avail you if you do not *practise*.

(6.) Praise, Prays, — After their simple song of *praise*, the old man kneels and *prays* with his usual fervour.

(7.) Pray, Prey, — I *pray* that none of us may fall a *prey* to similar temptations.

(8.) Precedent, President, — The *president* of the court decided that there was no *precedent* for the course proposed.

(9.) Pries, — He *pries* too curiously into his neighbours' affairs.

Prize, — Who has carried off the *prize*? I *prize* that relic highly.

(10.) Principal, Principle, — The *principal* point I am anxious about is, that you should understand the *principle* of the operation.

(11.) **Profit,** The tradesman sells his goods at a small *profit.*
Prophet, A *prophet* hath no honour in his own country.

(12.) **Psalter,** His favourite reading is from the *psalter.*
Salter, This cargo of fish is *salter* than last.

(13.) **Quarts,** There are four *quarts* in a gallon.
Quartz, The metal is found imbedded in the *quartz.*

(14.) **Rain,** } Despite of the drifting *rain,* he quickly picked
Rein, } up the *rein* which he had droppe d.
Reign, The *reign* of George III. lasted sixty years.

His skill is the result of long 5—. The 14— began to 4— before the 9—s were distributed. 7—, what does the 8— think of the matter? He thinks your conduct contrary to all 10— and to all 8—. That jar holds about twelve 13— of water. Tell me, if you 1—, who is at the top of the 3—. The specimens he shewed not only obtained high 6—, but carried off the 9—. The 10— thing to insist on is, that you 5— diligently. Notwithstanding its swiftness, the antelope falls an easy 7— to the lion. He ran so fast, that he was sweating at every 4—. I should not like to eat beef much 12— than that. Small 11—s require ready money. 13— is a hard white rock. He pulled the 14— so tight that it broke in his hands. The 14— of Queen Anne is distinguished in the history of literature. Masons use a 2— line. Nineveh repented at the preaching of the 11— Jonah. Every one must 9— his good opinion. The metal is obtained by crushing the 13—. He could not 14— in the animal after the 3— of the carriage was broken.

EXERCISE XLII.

(1.) **Raise,** They will try to *raise* the sunken vessels.
Rays, The first *rays* of the sun lighted up the little chamber.
Raze, They will *raze* the city to its foundations.

(2.) **Rap,** / **Wrap,** A gentle *rap* was heard at the door. I opened, and saw a tall figure *wrap* himself up still more closely.

(3.) **Read,** / **Reed,** Did you ever *read* of that peculiar *reed* that grows on the banks of the Nile, which was in ancient times used for paper?

(4.) **Read,** / **Red,** I have *read* somewhere that the nature of the *red* used of old in glass-staining is now unknown.

(5.) **Reck,** / **Wreck,** Little did that merry company *reck* that in a few hours their noble vessel would be a total *wreck.*

(6.) **Reek,** These chimneys *reek* with poisonous vapours.
Wreak, You ought not to *wreak* your vengeance on me.

(7.) **Rest,** / **Wrest,** They will soon *wrest* the prize from you, unless you call the *rest* of your companions to aid you.

(8.) **Rhyme,** The *rhyme* of the verses is often faulty.
Rime, The ground is covered with *rime.*

(9.) **Right,** / **Wright,** / **Rite,** / **Write,** You had better send for the *wright,* and get the work done in the *right* way.
When I have leisure, I shall *write* you an account of a curious rite I witnessed.

0.) **Ring,** { My brother has lost his gold *ring*.
{ *Ring* the bell.

Wring, It is unworthy of them to *wring* his hard-earned savings from the poor man.

1.) **Road,** } The horseman *rode* as hard as he could along
Rode, } the *road*.

2.) **Roe,** A solitary *roe*-deer had strayed from the herd.

Row, { *Row* hard; the wind is rising.
{ A *row* of pansies forms the border.

3.) **Rood,** Not a *rood* of his whole property now remains to him.

Rude, } It was not long till he *rued* severely his *rude*
Rued, } conduct to his friend.

You are 9— to take a little 7— after your exer-
ons. We 11— as fast as we could to the scene of
ıe 5—. But little he 'll 5—, if they let him sleep
n. Before leaving the town, we 1—d the citadel.
he sun darted his scorching 1— upon us along
he whole of that toilsome 11—. A herd of 12—
eer crossed the mountain-side. During the per-
ɔrmance of the solemn 9—, we saw the women
0— their hands. A 2— on the door by some
3— hand speedily awakened me from my slumbers.
he entire building was soon 2—t in flames. What
ın equal the brilliant 4— of the setting sun?
he banks of the lake are covered with 3—s. The
— was very thick this morning. A 13— is the
ɔurth part of an acre. You do not 9— so well as
ou 3—. A double 12— of tall chestnuts formed a
oble avenue.

EXERCISE XLIII.

(1.) **Root,** The *root* of the plant is unsound.
Root up these weeds.
Route, The army has already got the *route*.

(2.) **Rose,** The *rose* is the sweetest of flowers.
Rows, The boatman *rows* well.
The flowers are planted in *rows*.

(3.) **Rote,** **Wrote,** You shall now learn by *rote* the whole of the passage you *wrote* out last night.

(4.) **Rung,** Who has *rung* the bell?
Wrung, The tyrant *wrung* a confession from the boy.

(5.) **Rye,** *Rye* is a species of oats.
Wry, Do not make a *wry* face at me.

(6.) **Sail,** **Sale,** I bought that *sail* cheap at a *sale* last week.

(7.) **Satire,** Pope is a master of *satire*.
Satyr, The *satyr* of the old poets has now disappeared.

(8.) **Scene,** **Seen,** None of us had ever *seen* a more enchanting *scene*.

(9.) **Scull,** The lad did not *scull* the boat straight.
Skull, The *skull* is the framework of the head.

(10.) **Sea,** **See,** What *see* you now on the raging *sea*?

(11.) **Seam,** **Seem,** That *seam* does not *seem* to me to be well executed.

(12.) **Sew,** The girl has never learned to *sew.*
Sow, Whatsoever we *sow,* that shall we reap.
So, It was not always *so.*

(13.) **Shear,** The shepherd has gone to *shear* his sheep. Fetch me the *shears.*
Sheer, The rock goes *sheer* down at that point.

(14.) **Shore,** It is pleasant to walk along the sea-*shore.*
Sewer, The *sewer* is defective in its construction.

The gardener has cut the 2— bush down to the 1—. It was 13— madness to put to 10— on such a night. In the hands of a master, 7— is an effectual weapon. One is apt to forget what he has learned by 3—. The regiment was drawn up in a field of 5—. Do you remember the lines you 3— on the sea-14— that evening? The dreariness of our 1— 4— from us many a complaint. You 11— not to have noticed that fine 8—. The 9— is formed of several perfectly fitting bones. A fleet of ten 6— of the line has put to 10—. 10— how the scythe 13—s down the tall grass. No one in all the village 2— so well as he. The farmer has gone out to 12— his wheat. That garment is made without a 11—. The bells have 4— in the new year. Their 12—ed goods meet with a ready 6—. When does your vessel 6—? We counted six 2— of pillars. The admiral put to 10— with ten 6— of the line. One of the lambs in the flock had a 5— neck. We expect they will 12— that 11— well.

EXERCISE XLIV.

(1.) **Size,** That *size* of paper is not suitable.
Sighs, The *sighs* of the wretched prisoner were unavailing.

(2.) **Sleight,** That trick is done by *sleight*-of-hand.
Slight, You have made a *slight* mistake. I fear he will resent the *slight*.

(3.) **Sloe,** The boys have gone to gather *sloes*.
Slow, You walk very *slow*.

(4.) **Soar,** See how the lark doth *soar* aloft!
Sore, The loss of his child was a *sore* blow to the old man.
Sewer, That girl is a good *sewer*.

(5.) **Sole,** **Soul,** The *sole* ground of hope for many in old times, was the belief they cherished in the immortality of the *soul*.

(6.) **Soled,** Have you had your shoes *soled*?
Sold. No, I have *sold* them for a trifle.

(7.) **Some,** **Sum,** I am sure *some* of the class could do that *sum* correctly.

(8.) **Son,** **Sun,** Come, my *son*, let us watch the last rays of yonder setting *sun*.

(9.) **Staid,** The lad is *staid* in his demeanour.
Stayed, You have *stayed* too long.

(10.) **Stair,** **Stare,** Why did you stare at me so in the staircase?

(11.) **Stake,** The horse was fastened to a strong *stake.*
Steak, The *steak* we got was very tough.

(12.) **Stationary,** The steam-plough is worked by a *stationary* engine.
Stationery, Who supplies you with *stationery?*

(13.) **Steal,** Who *steals* my purse steals trash.
Steel, A watch-spring is made of *steel.*
Would you *steel* your heart against pity?

(14.) **Step,** We had only gone a few *steps* when we met him.
Steppe, The disease is well known in the *steppes* of Russia.

Be 3— to speak, my 8—, but quick to hear. I heard him 13— gently down the 10—. 14— by 14— will carry you over the highest hill. His ambition could 4— no higher. The victim was bound to the 11—. The girls have 9— at home to finish their seam. 7— of us thought that his 5— object was to benefit himself. What is the 1— of the engraving? She is a person of 2— figure, and of 9— demeanour. Knowledge never remains 12—. Herds of oxen roam at large over these boundless 14—s. The publisher has 6— every copy of that book. 13— is formed by the tempering of iron. The children 10— at us everywhere, as if they had never seen strangers before. The body dies; the 5— is immortal. It is wonderful what can be done by 2—-of-hand. That is the shop where I buy my 12—. Pardon me, I did not intend to 2— you. 14— into my room, if you please. Many a victim died at the 11—.

EXERCISE XLV.

(1.) **Stile,** You must cross the *stile* to reach the house.
Style, The *style* of the writer is very pleasant.

(2.) **Straight,** Walk *straight* on till you come to the tree.
Strait, I soon found myself crossing the *strait*.

(3.) **Succour,** The men went to *succour* their companions.
Sucker, The *suckers* of the plant are very long.

(4.) **Suit,** I have ordered a new *suit* of clothes.
It did not *suit* me to follow his advice.
Soot, The *soot* has taken fire in the chimney.

(5.) **Suite,** The prince and his *suite* are expected to-day.
Sweet, The cake is too *sweet* for my taste.

(6.) **Sware,** They were asked to *swear* allegiance to their
Swear, new king, and they *swore* it.

(7.) **Sword,** The garrison was put to the *sword*.
Soared, The lark *soared* aloft over our heads.

(8.) **Tale,** In the course of the *tale*, he referred to the
Tail, fable of the fox that had lost its *tail*.

(9.) **Tare,** *Tare* is an allowance on goods for the weight of the package.
Tear, You should not *tear* your book so.

(10.) **Tax,** I have not paid the *tax* yet.
Tacks, Fetch me some *tacks* for the carpet.
See how quickly the shiy tacks \

(11.) Team, The farmer has an excellent *team* of horses.
Teem, Nature *teems* with wonders.

(12.) Tear, Many a silent *tear* was shed.
Tier, My seat that evening was on the third *tier*.

(13.) Tease, Do not *tease* the dog.
Teas, Some *teas* are much finer than others.

Aloft he raised his shining 7—. The ocean 11—s with living creatures. 4— is useful as a manure. Neither of the 13— the grocer has sent 4—s our taste. It is our duty to 3— the afflicted. The weight of the parcel is two hundred-weight, deducting 9—. There is much room for improvement in your 1—. Payment of the 10— is due a month hence. The vessel carries two 12—s of guns. The royal party occupied a 5— of apartments in the palace. The 2— of Dover is the narrowest part of the English Channel. The eagle 7— away out of sight. We saw three 11—s of oxen ploughing in the field. Who could refrain from 12—s on hearing the sad story? A witness must first 6— to tell the truth. 5— is the breath of morn. The 10— imposed upon 13— has lately been reduced. I went 2— home after seeing you. We found the 1— without any difficulty. A ship 10— to make way against a head-wind. My friend has at length been successful in his 4—. I have just finished an interesting 8—. The eagle 7— away with its prey.

EXERCISE XLVI.

(1.) **The,** / **Thee,** — We will bring to *thee the* fairest flowers.

(2.) **Their,** / **There,** — *There* was nothing to be gained by *their* delay.

(3.) **Thyme,** — *Thyme* has a very strong fragrance.

Time, — We have no *time* to spare. / He did not *time* his movements well.

(4.) **Threw,** / **Through,** — I *threw* the ball clear *through* the gate into the courtyard.

(5.) **Throe,** — The wounded man was now in the *throes* of death.

Throw, — The light of the moon *throws* a pale hue across the scene.

(6.) **Throne,** / **Thrown,** — The ornaments of the *throne*-room were torn down and *thrown* about.

(7.) **To,** / **Too,** / **Two,** — *Two* and *two* make four. But if you add three *to* one, you shall have four *too*.

(8.) **Toe,** — We have as many *toes* as fingers.

Tow, — The *tow* readily took fire. / The agent sent a steamer to *tow* the vessel.

(9.) **Ton,** — A *ton* is a load for a horse.

Tun, — A *tun* is a large cask for liquor.

(10.) **Trait,** — That is a pleasing *trait* in his character.

Tray, — The maid entered with the cups on a *tray*.

(11.) **Travail,** Labour and *travail* are the lot of all here below.

Travel, The means of *travel* are now easy.

(12.) **Use,** *Use* your freedom wisely.

Ewes, The *ewes* have suffered from the severe spring.

(13.) **Vail,** You should rather *vail* a friend's faults than expose them.

Vale, His country-house lies in a pleasant *vale*.

Veil, The *veil* of the temple was rent in twain.

A thousand 9—s of earth were 6— into 1— lake. The 8—s of the sloth are fitted for grasping branches of trees. 2— are 7— varieties of the camel in common use. Many men are so absorbed in business, that they have no 3— to 11—. The road by the side of the stream soon led us 4— a pleasant 13—. The bees return 7— 2— hive, laden with treasure gathered from a rich bank of 3—. The coarse part of the flax is called 8—. Violets and harebells, 7—, have I brought 1—. Wine is imported in pipes and 9—s. The moon is obscured by a thin 13— of clouds. The courage he shewed on the occasion brought to light a new 10— in his character. The milk, when taken from the 12—, was placed in shallow 10—s. The death of the earl will 5— a gloom over 2— meeting. The Queen having taken her place on the 6—, the proceedings began. 3— writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow. A schooner bore down on us, and took us in 8—. My friend now threw aside her 13—. The servant was 7— busy at the 3— to remove the 10—.

EXERCISE XLVII.

(1.) **Vain,** In *vain* did he implore forgiveness.
Vane, The *vane* of the spire was struck by ligh
Vein, The surgeon opened a *vein* to give him r

(2.) **Wade,** You can easily *wade* across the ford.
Weighed, The parcel *weighed* three pounds.

(3.) **Wail,** Suddenly a loud *wail* was heard. There he sits, and *wails* his misfortune.
Wale, The skin was marked with bluish *wales.*

(4.) **Wain,** The peasant was driving a heavy *wain.*
Wane, Moons shall wax and *wane.*

(5.) **Waist,** He wore a leathern belt round his *waist.*
Waste, The whole country was now a barren *w* They resolved to *waste* the whole count

(6.) **Wait, Weight,** *Wait* a moment, and I shall tell you the of the fish.

(7.) **Ware,** Sheffield is famous for hard*ware.*
Wear, That cloth will *wear* well.

(8.) **Way,** You are going the wrong *way.*
Weigh, When does the ship *weigh* anchor?

(9.) **Weak, Week,** The patient has been very *weak* the wl this *week.*

(10.) **Wean, Ween,** His last punishment, I *ween,* will *wea* from that vicious habit.

(11.) **Weather,** { The vessel will *weather* the storm.
The *weather* has not been favourable for walking.

Wether, The best *wether* in the flock has died.

(12.) **Wood,** } I *would* go with you myself to the *wood* if I
Would, } were able.

(13.) **Yoke,** They did not long submit to the *yoke* of the conqueror.

Yolk, The *yolk* is the yellow part of an egg.

Time and tide 6— for no man. Thou art 2— in the balances, and found wanting. We are obliged to 7— heavy clothing in this stormy 11—. It is good for a man that he bear the 13— in his youth. Many a 3— was heard through the village when the sad news arrived. A rich 1— of humour pervades the work. His utmost efforts to find his 8— out of the 12— were in 1—. The porter 7—s the keys at his 5—. The 13— is the lightest part of the egg. His greatest fault is an over-10—ing pride. He strove hard to retrieve his 4—ing popularity. The gilded 1— is glittering in the sun. The ewes are still 9— from the effects of the storm. 11— mutton is in the highest repute. 12— you do me the favour to 8— these two parcels? The 6— of each is exactly eight pounds. The 4— in which he was carrying his 7—s to market, was overturned by the 8—. The water has been so deep this last 9—, that no one could 2— across it. 5— not, want not. The wounded animal uttered a pitiful 3—. We resolved to 6— for more favourable 11—. His reputation is greatly on the 4—.

SECTION II.

The Spelling of words which are apt to be confounded, from resemblance in sound or in form.

CLASS I.

EXERCISE XLVIII.

(1.) **Adieu,** *Adieu!* my friends, we shall meet again.
Ado, We had much *ado* to arrive in time.

(2.) **Allay,** This news will *allay* his fears.
Alley, It is pleasant to walk in a green *alley*.

(3.) **Amass,** He *amassed* a large fortune.
Amaze, The men were *amazed* at their own success.

(4.) **Anchor,** The order was given to *anchor*.
Anker, My friend has sent me an *anker* of brandy.

(5.) **Angel,** An *angel* appeared to Abraham.
Angle, He disappeared round an *angle* of the building.

(6.) **Annals,** Their names are written in the *annals* of fame.
Annuals, I planted my *annuals* too late last spring.

(7.) **Ant,** Go to the *ant*, thou sluggard!
Aunt, The boys have just visited their *aunt*.

(8.) **Antic,** The man performed his *antics* with great skill.
Antique, In the hall were several suits of *antique* armour.

(9.) **Ante,** Your father is in the *ante*-room.
Anti, Most poisons have their antidotes.

(10.) As, I met the man *as* I was going away.
Ass, The cruel boy was beating the *ass.*

(11.) Assay, To *assay* metals is to prove their quality.
Essay, { He is the author of a clever *essay.*
{ They *essayed* in vain to break our line.

(12.) Baize, The table is covered with green *baize.*
Base, { Such conduct betrays a *base* spirit.
{ The pillar is too narrow at the *base.*

(13.) Ballad, She sang sweetly an old *ballad.*
Ballot, The members are chosen by *ballot.*

We read in the 6— of war of many a 12— transaction. The ship weighed 4—, and the passengers waved a last 1— to their friends. You will 3— your 7—, if you step in to see her when she thinks you so many miles off. If you walk down that 2—, you will find it interesting to watch the 7—s carrying their stores. He wrote an 11— on Scotch and English 13—s. There is an 8— time-piece in the 9—-room. Nothing could 2— the uneasiness he felt at his son's long silence. He is determined to 3— a sum sufficient to buy back his estate. We stood to watch the 8—s by which a boy tried to coax or force his 10— along the beach. The 5— of that wall keeps the sun from these 6—. He will make a great 1— if the 4— of rum is not sent in time. The side upon which a triangle stands is called its 12—. The company assembled in the 9— -room. The results of the attempt will 3— him. He recited the old 13— of Chevy Chase.

EXERCISE XLIX.

(1.) **Baron,** The king sent for the *baron.*
Barren, In the southern districts, the land is rocky *barren.*

(2.) **Best,** John wrote the *best* story.
Beast, The lion is a *beast* of prey.

(3.) **Biter,** It is not unfrequent to find 'the *biter* bit.'
Bitter, With the Paschal lamb, the Jews ate *bitter* h

(4.) **Bless,** Many people *bless* their misfortunes.
Bliss, A state of perfect *bliss* is not to be expect this world.

(5.) **Born,** We have not discovered the parish in whi was *born.*
Borne, His sufferings were *borne* with great patie
Bourne, The grave is our earthly *bourne.*

(6.) **Borough,** To-morrow the members for the *borough* be elected.
Borrow, The woman came to *borrow* a shilling.
Burrow, The rabbit crept into its *burrow.*

(7.) **Bowels,** Coal is found in the *bowels* of the earth.
Bowls, The child broke two *bowls.*

(8.) **Britain,** **Briton,** A native of *Britain* is called a *Briton.*

(9.) **Capital,** Edinburgh is the *capital* of Scotland.
Capitol, The people met in front of the *capitol.*

(10.) **Career,** His *career* was brief, but bright.
Carrier, The parcel was sent by the carrier.

(11.) **Cease,** There the wicked *cease* from troubling.
Seize, The tiger sprang to *seize* its prey.

(12.) **Chase,** The *chase* was very exciting.
Do not let the dog *chase* the cattle.
Chaise, Early in the evening a *chaise* drove up to the door.

(13.) **Clef,** The tune is written on the treble *clef.*
Cliff, A sailor attempted to scale the *cliff.*

(14.) **Cloak,** Wrap yourself in your *cloak.*
The enemy tried to *cloak* his movements.
Clock, The *clock* struck nine.

Even to the 2— of mankind, life is mingled 4— and woe. When England was inhabited by the ancient 8—s, the land was 1— and uncultivated. He allowed his horse to carry him to the edge of the 13—, and it was with difficulty the poor 2— was kept from falling over. I will 6— your 14— to put on, as I am going home in the 12—. The 10— brought these 7—s to the village. The cruel 1— would 11— the corn grown by the cottagers. There was 9— sport in to-day's 12—. She can read the notes when they are written on the treble 13—. Surely the poor will never 11— to 4— his name. He began his parliamentary 10— as member for this 6—. London is the 9— of England. It was with 3— regret that he left the place where he was 5—. Tell me the time, if you can see the 14—. In vain do you attempt to 14— your design. The rising sun will 12— away the dawn. The cackling of the geese saved the 9—. The vessel came ashore at the base of a 1— 13—.

EXERCISE L.

(1.) **Close,** I was asked to *close* the door.
The meeting was now brought to a *close.*
Clothes, His *clothes* were much torn.

(2.) **Cod,** The servant purchased a large *cod.*
Code, Alfred the Great drew up a *code* of laws.

(3.) **Comb,** She has gone to *comb* her hair.
Come, My cousin promised to *come* to-morrow.

(4.) **Concert,** Did you go to the *concert* last night?
Consort, The Queen and Prince-*consort* were both present

(5.) **Coral,** Her necklace was made of *coral.*
Choral, *Choral* music is much practised.

(6.) **Cost,** How much did the necklace *cost?*
Coast, We visited the towns on the *coast.*
He has bought a small *coast*ing vessel.

(7.) **Courtesy,** He treated us with much *courtesy.*
Curtsy, The girl dropped a *curtsy* to her mistress.

(8.) **Dairy,** The maid has just gone to the *dairy.*
Diary, In his *diary* the chief events are recorded.

(9.) **Dale,** We travelled over hill and *dale.*
Deal, Strive always to *deal* honestly.
Dell, A small river flows through the *dell.*

(10.) **Decease,** His *decease* was very sudden.
Disease, For many years he lingered in this *disease.*

(11.) Decent, The nurse was a very *decent* person.
Descent, We immediately commenced the *descent*.
Dissent, I *dissent* from that opinion.

(12.) Decern, The court *decerned* against him.
Discern, I cannot *discern* any flaw in the writing.

(13.) Dead, The man was found *dead* in his room.
Deed, It was supposed to be the *deed* of an enemy.

The professor did not 11— from the doctor's opinion of the patient's 10—. In studying an ancient 2— of laws, we can 12— a greater severity in the punishments inflicted. We thanked them for the 7— with which they had answered our inquiries. We continued our 11— till we came in sight of the 6—. You must brush your 1—, and 3— your hair. Will you 3— to the 4—? The 5— society is to sing some pieces. After his 10—, his friends could 12—, from reading his 8—, that he had suffered great distress of mind. Her 5— earrings 6— a large sum. When they failed to present the 13— of transfer, the case was 12—ed against them. The 8—man is 11— and industrious. The little girl came in quietly, 1—d the door, and made a 7— to the lady. We should 9— tenderly with the memory of the 13—. At the 1— of his speech he was much exhausted. Before you embark on such a scheme, you had better count the 6—. Every man owes 7— to the living, and respect to the 13—. The strictest search could not 12— a mistake. The frigate separated from her 4— during the night.

EXERCISE LI.

(1.) **Defer,** We will *defer* our visit till a future time.
Differ, I *differ* from you on that subject.

(2.) **Demur,** After considerable *demur* our demands w granted.
Demure, That young lady is very *demure*.

(3.) **Den,** The lion, though wounded, escaped to his *d*
Deign, Do not *deign* to mention it again to him.

(4.) **Desk,** The teacher sat at his *desk*.
Disc, The sun's *disc* is round.

(5.) **Device,** The banner bore a strange *device*.
Devise, They tried in vain to *devise* another method

(6.) **Diner,** He is a regular *diner* at this place.
Dinner, The *dinner* gave great satisfaction.

(7.) **Dire,** The messenger brought *dire* news.
Dyer, Take these clothes to the *dyer*.

(8.) **Ditto,** *Ditto* is used to signify the repetition of a wo
Ditty, He has composed a fine *ditty*.

(9.) **Dome,** The church has got a new *dome*.
Doom, The prisoner was acquainted with his *doom*.
The city is *doom*ed to destruction.

(10.) **Dragon,** The flag bore the figure of a *dragon*.
Dragoon, The *dragoons* were seen approaching.

(11.) **Duck,** The *duck* is swimming in the pond.
Duke, These lands belong to the *duke.*

(12.) **Ear,** The *ear* was made for hearing.
Year, That was done last *year.*

(13.) **Extant,** Examples of that species are still *extant.*
Extent, The property is of great *extent.*

(14.) **Fir,** Burn these *fir* branches.
Fur, The man wore a *fur* cap.

At the public 6— given to the 10—s, the hall was hung with suitable 5—s. If it reach the 12— of the 11— that his factor has cut down so many 14— trees this 12—, it is very likely he will be dismissed. The fox carried the 11— off to his 3—. When you have given your opinion, if they 2—, ask them to state the points upon which they 1—. They ought to 1— the opening of the new building till the gilding of its 9— is completed. You must 5— some other plan of arranging the papers in your 4—, for they get into confusion. Some lines of that old 8— are still 13—. The conflagration has brought 7— distress upon many hundreds, its ravages spread to such an 13—. The eclipse spread over half of the sun's 4—. In pronouncing the prisoner's 9—, the judge promised to recommend him to mercy. We 2— to such a proposal. You may 1—, but you cannot avert your 9—. The banner of the knight bore the 5— of a 10—. After 6—, our guest sang a charming 8—. The county has 14— plantations of great 13—.

EXERCISE LII.

(1.) **Flour,** *Flour* is ground in a mill.
Flower, We were taken through the *flower*-garden.

(2.) **Folks,** The *folks* of the town turned out in gre numbers.
Fox, The *fox* is an animal of great cunning.

(3.) **Gamble,** He allowed himself to be tempted to *gambl*
Gambol, The sheep *gambol* in the sun.

(4.) **Gaol,** The prisoner was conveyed to *gaol.*
Goal, The racer kept his eye fixed on the *goal.*

(5.) **Genteel,** His appearance is quite *genteel.*
Gentile, Cornelius was a *Gentile* convert.
Gentle, She is of a very *gentle* disposition.

(6.) **Gig,** The farmer drove to town in his *gig.*
Jig, We saw a man dancing a *jig.*

(7.) **Glad,** The people were *glad* to get away.
Glade, We wandered on through the *glade.*

(8.) **Gloss,** This paper has a fine *gloss.*
Gloze, To *gloze* means to flatter.

(9.) **Grope,** We had to *grope* our way in the dark.
Group, A *group* of children were returning from scho

(10.) **Grot,** That is a pretty little *grot* in yon vale.
Groat, He received a *groat* for his trouble.

(11.) **Harrow,** The man was sent to *harrow* the field.
Harry, Some boys set out to harry birds' nests.

(12.) **Haven,** The ship reached the *haven* in safety.
Heaven, God made *heaven* and earth.

(13.) **Head,** He was now the *head* of a family.
Heed, Take good *heed* to these instructions.

(14.) **Heron,** A *heron* was seen to rise in the distance.
Herring, His father is engaged in the *herring* fishery.

(15.) **Higher,** John has been advanced to a *higher* class.
Hire, The labourer is worthy of his *hire.*

(16.) **His,** *His* father is an old man.
Hiss, Some of the people began to *hiss.*

That little 10— is embosomed among 1—s. With many a 3—, the 2— sought his home in the 7—. The prisoner was taken to the 4— in a 6—. You must 9— your way carefully, and take 13— not to raise your 13— 15—, or it will strike against the low roof. He asked a 10— for his 15—. The 2— in the gallery began to 16—. The sailors were 7— when they reached the 12—. He has begun to 3— away his sister's money. It is a wicked action, and he need not attempt to 8— it over. 12— is the 4— to which Christians are pressing forward. The damp has taken the 8— off your coat. We sent to the mill for 1—. A 9— of fishermen's wives stood waiting for the return of the 14— boats. The Jews called all the other nations 5—s. The smith was mending a 11—. The hawk killed a 14—. That lady is quiet and 5—.

EXERCISE LII.

(1.) **Hollow,** The old man's cheeks are quite *hollow.*
The cottage stands quite in a *hollow.*

Holly,
Wholly, The *holly* bushes are *wholly* covered with snow.

Holy, They worshipped that morning with a *holy* fervour.

(2.) **Hop, hopping,** The dog went *hopping* along the road.
Hope, hoping, I came, *hoping* to find your letter.

(3.) **Horse,** My father has bought a chestnut *horse.*
Hoarse, His voice is *hoarse* with shouting.

(4.) **Human,** The *human* animal is the only one which clothes itself.
Humane, The bravest man is generally the most *humane.*

(5.) **Jay,** The *jay* is hopping about on the lawn.
Gay, The party was very *gay.*

(6.) **Jest,** The words were spoken in *jest.*
It is out of place to *jest* here.

Guest, On his visit to town, the prince was the *guest* of the mayor.

(7.) **Ken,** That point was quite beyond his *ken.*
Can, *Can* you repeat your lesson?
Cane, The master was obliged to use his *cane* to the dog.

(8.) **Kernel,** He broke the shell of the nut, and gave me the *kernel.*
Colonel, The *colonel* was wounded in that battle.

(9.) **Kin,** None of his own *kin* gave him any help.
Kine, The *kine* were driven into town.
Keen, My friend is a *keen* sportsman.

(10.) **Knotty,** The stick which you cut is very *knotty*.
Naughty, That *naughty* child must be punished.

(11.) **Lad,** James is a very smart *lad*.
Laid, The cloth was *laid* on the table.

(12.) **Lair,** The beast rose from its *lair*.
Layer, There was a thin *layer* of ice on the water.

I have told the 11— to lead the 3— home. I 2— he 7— do it. The 8— was so 3— that his orders could not be heard. We 11— ourselves down on the 1— to rest a while. Such 10— questions are 1— beyond my 7—. Your 7— has lain just where you left it. Will you be my 6— during the day? The hall, profusely decked with 1—, presented quite a 5— appearance. To err, is 4—; to forgive, divine. A 12— of straw was thrown over the cold earth. You must break the shell to reach the 8—. A 9— cutting wind blew from the east. I have been 2— that the children would not be so 10— to-day. At night the lion rouses itself from its 12—. The wounded met with the most 4— treatment from the enemy. We have been unable to discover his next of 9—. We should not deviate from truth even in 6—. To-morrow we observe the 1— rite. The 9— are lowing in the meadow. See how the 5— picks up the worms, as it 2—s along! Do you hear the 3— beating of the waves on the shore?

EXERCISE LIV.

(1.) **Lash,** The thief was punished with the *lash.*
Latch, He lifted the *latch* and entered.

(2.) **Lath,** The men came this morning to *lath* the wal
Lathe, The turner found his *lathe* in good conditio

(3.) **Latter,** His *latter* state was worse than his former.
Later, The boy was much *later* than usual.

(4.) **League,** These countries made a *league* with each ot
A *league* contains three miles.
Liege, The earl obeyed the order of his *liege.*

(5.) **Least,** You need not be in the *least* frightened.
Lest, I did not go *lest* you should be angry.

(6.) **Lessen,** The doctor tried to *lessen* the pain.
Lesson, Have you prepared your *lesson?*

(7.) **Loch,** We sailed round the *loch.*
Lock, The servant forgot to *lock* the door.

(8.) **Loose,** Be so kind as *loose* these ropes.
Lose, Be careful not to *lose* the money.

(9.) **Manner,** Do not speak in that *manner.*
Manor, Here comes the lord of the *manor.*

(10.) **Mare,** The huntsman rode on a fine black *mare.*
Mere, I was then a *mere* child.

(11.) **Mass,** The people rushed to the church in a *mass.*
The villagers went to hear *mass.*
Mess, We met the officer at the mess-table.

(12.) **Mode**, We must try a different *mode* of dealing with him.

Mood, We found him in a pleasant *mood*.

(13.) **Moot**, You are forbidden to *moot* that subject.

Mute, We remained *mute* all the time.

Instead of a 7—, the door had only a 1—, which was easily lifted. When provoked, the lion will 1— his tail in fury. The chestnut 10— won the race. The nature of light is still a 13— point. Two men were found poaching on the 9— yesterday. The men were huddled together in a 11—. You have done nothing to 8,— or even to 6—, the respect of your friends. The class is 3— with its 6— than usual. My turning-2— is out of repair at present. The master appears to be in a sullen 12— to-day. The members of the 4— do not seem to have the 5— respect for each other. Let him that thinketh he standeth take heed 5— he fall. He executed his task in a very 8— and unsatisfactory 9—. The culprit remained 13— under the 1—. The 7— you speak of is a 10— pond compared to some others. The walls must be 2—ed before they are plastered. I am at your service, my 4—. This shall come to pass in the 3— days. If you are not careful, you will 8— the letter. The lord of the 9— was received with great respect. The vessel has sailed five hundred 4—s.

EXERCISE LV.

(1.) **More,** What *more* could you wish?
Mower, The *mower* was cutting the grass.

(2.) **Morning,** They all rose early next *morning*.
Mourning, The house was a scene of *mourning*.

(3.) **Niece,** Ring the bell for my *niece*.
Nice, They were sitting before a *nice* warm fire.

(4.) **Odd,** His manner is rather *odd*.
Ode, Have you read the new *ode*?

(5.) **Once,** Let that be done at *once*.
Ounce, The poor woman bought an *ounce* of tea.

(6.) **Pace,** We set out at a rapid *pace*.
Pass, All stood aside and allowed us to *pass*.

(7.) **Pastor,** The *pastor* preached on the occasion.
Pasture, The sheep are at *pasture*.

(8.) **Pellet,** They put a *pellet* of cotton into the ears.
Pallet, The poor man lay on a *pallet* of straw.

(9.) **Pencil,** The exercise was written with a *pencil*.
Pensile, He admired the willow's *pensile* boughs.

(10.) **Phase,** The case has taken a new *phase*.
Face, His *face* was clouded with sorrow.

(11.) **Plaintiff,** The jury gave a verdict for the *plaintiff*.
Plaintive, They sang a *plaintive* song.

(12.) **Premise,** Let me *premise* that I shall not detain you lo
Premiss, The *premiss* of his argument is unsound.

3.) **Price,** That is too great a *price* to pay.
Prize, The child was proud of his *prize.*

An 5— is the sixteenth part of a pound. Noth-ıg could be 1— piercing than the chilly 2— wind hich blew in the 10—s of our party. The 7— gain visited the house of 2—. The question has ow entered upon a new 10—. My 3— has received 3— copy of Wordsworth for a 13—. Rising from is wretched 8—, the guilty man crossed the room ɔveral times at a slow 6—. It is 4— that I should ave 6—ed you without knowing you. Milton's 4— on the Nativity' is a noble poem. The heavy ains have freshened the 7—. The 8— struck the orter in the 10—. The 11— offered to yield that oint. You should have got a better 9— at the rice. The cuckoo utters its 11— notes. Some owers have 9— stalks. Your 12— being unsound, our whole argument falls to the ground.

EXERCISE LVI.

(1.) **Proceed,** We declined to *proceed* further.
Precede, Let them *precede* us.

(2.) **Quiet,** This place is very *quiet.*
Quite, I have stayed *quite* long enough.

(3.) **Race,** It was a very exciting *race.*
Raze, They threatened to *raze* the house.

(4.) **Racer,** That horse is a famous *racer.*
Razor, He cut himself with his *razor.*

(5.) **Raven,** We saw a *raven* flying in the distance.
Ravine, The army defiled down the *ravine.*

(6.) **Real,** The ring was set with *real* diamonds.
Reel, The company danced a *reel.*
She wound the thread upon the *reel.*

(7.) **Reason,** Your *reason* is not a very good one.
Resin, That wood contains much *resin.*

(8.) **Regal,** The governor exercised almost *regal* power.
Regale, We were asked to *regale* ourselves before we l

(9.) **Roar,** Suddenly a loud *roar* was heard.
Rower, He proved himself a skilful *rower.*

(10.) **Rot,** The grain had begun to *rot.*
Wrought, A great change has been *wrought* in his appe
ance.

(11.) **Rues,** The young man *rues* his folly.
Ruse, The *ruse* was very successful.

(12.) **Sailor,** A *sailor* is much attached to his ship.
Sailer, The ship is a good *sailer.*

(13.) **Sallow,** His countenance was *sallow.*
Sally, The enemy made a sudden *sally.*

Some suppose the 5— is becoming extinct in this country. The crops were left to 10— in the fields. The most famous 4— cannot expect to win every 3—. The edge of the 12—'s knife is as sharp as a 4—. The speaker 1—ed to explain his 6—7—. In his retirement, he maintains a more than 8— state. The 2— we enjoy in this retired spot has 2— a charm for us. The elder should 1— the younger. There is a great deal of 7— in the pine-tree. Making a sudden 13—, we 10— havoc among their unguarded works. The children were invited to 8— themselves with tea and buns. The tall captain with the 13— visage maintains that the ship will turn out an excellent 12—. The vessel 6—ed under the shock of the seas that dashed against her. Our boatman was the best 9— in the district. The struggle was carried on in a deep 5—. By a clever 11— we succeeded in gaining the top of the hill. The 5— is a bird of jet-black colour. That 6— is too small to hold all my thread. My friend 11— his decision the more, the longer he thinks of it.

EXERCISE LVII.

(1.) **Saviour,** He became the *saviour* of his country.
Savour, That dish has not a pleasant *savour.*

(2.) **Sentry,** The *sentry* walks his lonely round.
Century, Many changes have taken place within thi *century.*

(3.) **Scrawl,** The child made a *scrawl* in his copy.
Scroll, The clerk handed over a long *scroll.*

(4.) **Series,** The *series* is a very interesting one.
Serious, He is of a *serious* turn of mind.

(5.) **Sever,** Attempts were made to *sever* the connection.
Severe, The weather was very *severe.*

(6.) **Shone,** The sun *shone* brightly.
Shewn, We were *shewn* into a large room.

(7.) **Sing,** The children have been taught to *sing.*
Singe, The flame of the gas will *singe* the hair.

(8.) **Sink,** The ship was seen to *sink* beneath the waves.
Zinc, The cistern is lined with *zinc.*

(9.) **Soar,** The lark will *soar* high in the air.
Sower, A *sower* went forth to sow his seed.

(10.) **Statue,** Have you seen the new *statue?*
Statute, This *statute* must be obeyed.

(11.) **Stead,** Your advice served me in good *stead.*
Steed, He was mounted on a noble *steed.*

(12.) **Symbol,** He took that as a *symbol* of his presence.
Cymbal, Do you hear the clash of the *cymbals?*

That dish has an attractive 1—. The fire will 7— your dress, if you stand so near it. The sun will soon 8— under the horizon. It is a 4— misfortune for the youth that he should write such a 3—. High 9—s the lark to 7— his morning song. No punishment was deemed too 5— for a breach of that 10—. The hand is the 12— of action. The 2— at one stroke 5—ed the rope of the boat, and sent it adrift. The wise statesman, no less than the skilful soldier, may be the 1— of his country. We were 6— a 4— of sketches by the pupils of the school. The habits of that great man were marked by 5— simplicity. The noble 11— did not long outlive the master with whom it had shared so many dangers. I offered to go in his 11—. The 12— is a very ancient form of musical instrument. What will it cost to line this box with 8—? The 10— represents the minister with a 3— in his hand.

EXERCISE LVIII.

(1.) **Tier,** The people were seated *tier* above *tier*.
Tire, You must not *tire* the child with walking.

(2.) **Track,** They will *track* his footsteps with certainty.
Our men were soon on the *track* of the enemy.
Tract, I received this *tract* as I was coming home.
A large *tract* of country was laid waste.

(3.) **Treaties,** In vain they appealed to former *treaties*.
Treatise, Many a *treatise* has been written on that subject.

(4.) **Union,** A *union* was effected by the two armies.
Onion, There is an *onion*-bed in our garden.

(5.) **Unit,** *Units* should be added to *units*.
Unite, They considered it better to *unite* their forces.

(6.) **Us,** The parcel reached *us* by train.
Use, We found the information of much *use*.

(7.) **Wary,** We must be *wary* in our actions.
Weary, They soon became *weary* of such an exercise.

(8.) **Weal,** All considered first the common *weal*.
Wheel, Turn that *wheel* round.
The cavalry *wheel*ed to the left.

(9.) **Whether,** I care not *whether* you go or stay.
Whither, You may go *whither* you please.

(10.) **Wicked,** Avoid the company of the *wicked*.
Wicket, We were let in through the wicket.

(11.) **Wig.** The advocate put on his *wig*.
Whig. In politics he was considered a *Whig*.

(12.) **Wot, What,** } I *wot* not *what* is his intention.

Our party followed in the 2— of the caravan. Explain to 6— the 6— of this instrument. The statesman had his country's 8— at heart. 7— and footsore, we passed through the 10— into the grounds of the castle. Let us 5— our forces in presence of the foe. 4— is strength. I cannot say 9— I shall be present or not. There the 10— cease from troubling. Many 3— have been made only to be broken. 12— to do in the circumstances, I 12— not. The machine is kept in motion by means of a large 8—. The benches in the spacious theatre rise 1— on 1—. Do not 1— me by your repeated requests. The invaders rendered desolate a large 2— of country. The 3— is too learned for general 6—. Our 7— leader was not deceived by this feint. Follow me 9—soever I go. Away went Gilpin's hat and 11—. The 11— party had held office for twenty years. The 4— is a root of a pungent flavour. Their leader gave the signal to 8— about. A million of 2—s have been distributed during the last six months.

CLASS II.

EXERCISE LIX.

(1.) **Accede,** Do you *accede* to my proposal?
Exceed, The letter did not *exceed* six pages.

(2.) **Accept,** *Accept* of my best thanks.
Except, All were present *except* one boy.
I must *except* you from the general censure.

(3.) **Accidence,** He is master of the *accidence* of the language.
Accidents, The man has suffered from several *accidents*.

(4.) **Adapt,** We tried to *adapt* ourselves to the circumstances.
Adept, He is a great *adept* at that game.

(5.) **Addition,** The class was working *addition*.
Edition, A new *edition* of that book has just appeared.

(6.) **Advice,** You should have taken his *advice*.
Advise, His friends *advise* him to stay.

(7.) **Arraign,** The prisoner was *arraigned* for trial.
Arrange, They have begun to *arrange* the furniture.

(8.) **Beauty,** We admired the *beauty* of the scenery.
Booty, The army returned laden with *booty*.

(9.) **Command,** The officer gave the word of *command*.
Commend, I *commend* you to the care of your friend.

(10.) **Device,** The *device* was quickly carried out.
Devise, They failed to *devise* another plan.

(11.) **Adherence,** He was rewarded for his *adherence* to truth.
Adherents, The *adherents* of the church were asked to be present.

(12.) **Affect,** His misfortune did not *affect* him much.
Effect, The speech was delivered with great *effect.*

(13.) **Ally,** He sent a message to his *ally.*
Alley, We passed along the *alley.*

When the new 5— of the book was published, the demand was found to 1— the supply. I cannot follow your 6—. All his 11— were present 2— one, who was detained by a succession of 3—. The general could not 1— to the wishes of his 13—. The man has got an 5— to his salary, which has had the 12— of making him apply himself more to business. His friend's 6— is to 2— the offer, and to 4— ourselves to his wishes. He will prove himself a valuable 13—, being a great 4— in military affairs. All his friends 9— his prudence. The 8— has been divided equally, according to 9—. By a clever 10— he was arrested, and thereafter he was 7—ed on a capital charge. The old man, in his parting words to his son, exhorted him to maintain a strict 11— to truth. The speech produced a great 12— on the audience. The class has still a great part of the 3— to learn. The 8— of the scenery is much admired. Can you 10— any plan whereby we may 7— the matter?

EXERCISE LX.

(1.) **Allusion,** We never make any *allusion* to the event.
Illusion, The affair was a mere *illusion*.

(2.) **Aloud,** The boy was asked to read *aloud*.
Allowed, They were then *allowed* to go home.

(3.) **Assistance,** I shall give you all the *assistance* I can.
Assistants, He has a large staff of *assistants*.

(4.) **Attendance,** We thanked him for his *attendance*.
Attendants, The *attendants* wisely withdrew.

(5.) **Celery,** The gardener was asked to send up some *celery*.
Salary, He got the offer of a larger *salary*.

(6.) **Complacent,** He remained quite *complacent* during the trial.
Complaisant, His reception of me was most *complaisant*.

(7.) **Confidant.** We made a *confidant* of his brother.
Confident, I am *confident* that he will return.

(8.) **Critic,** That writer is a great *critic*.
Critique, A long *critique* appeared on the work.

(9.) **Correspondence,** His clerk conducts all his *correspondence*.
Correspondents, His *correspondents* are very numerous.

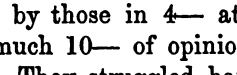
(10.) **Deference,** You should shew some *deference* to his superior skill.
Difference, That makes a slight *difference* in the case.

(11.) **Deviser,** He was the *deviser* of many a worthless scheme.
Devisor, In his will the *devisor* expressly reserves this sum.
Divisor, The *divisor* is the number by which we divide.

(12.) **Elicit,** The statement did not *elicit* a reply.
Illicit, He is engaged in an *illicit* traffic.

(13.) **Elude,** The animal did not *elude* its pursuers.
Illude, The scheme was a mere device to *illude* the men.

I thank you heartily for the great 3— you have given me. A great deal of 12— traffic goes on across the frontier. I am 7— that his 4— at school will be regular. That celebrated 8— has conducted the 9— without making any personal 1— to his opponent. His many 3— appear to regard him with the greatest 10—. No one is 2— to read 2— in this room. He was the 11— of a plan by which the number of 9— was greatly increased. The author of the work paid no attention to the 8— which appeared upon it. The gentleman made a 7— of his servant, notwithstanding the 10— in their stations. My clerk has applied for an increase of 5—. The secretary of the Board is a man of too 6— a temper to be able to 12— anything satisfactory from that witness, though he seems 7— of success. The order was quickly obeyed by those in 4— at court. There seemed to be much 10— of opinion even in that small meeting. They struggled hard to 13— our pursuit. Order the waiter to bring us some 5—. If you increase the 11—, you will diminish the quotient.



EXERCISE LXI.

(1.) **Eminent,** He is a man of *eminent* ability.
Imminent, We found the family in *imminent* danger.

(2.) **Emigrate,** They have resolved to *emigrate* to America.
Immigrate, Several families have *immigrated* to this country.

(3.) **Envelop,** A thick mist *envelops* the city.
Envelope, The letter was carefully folded in an *envelope*.

(4.) **Envoy,** The *envoy* returned with an answer.
Envy, His neighbours *envy* him his good-fortune.

(5.) **Errand,** The boy has gone on his *errand*.
Errant, He is as gallant as a knight-*errant* of old.
Arrant, That beggar is an *arrant* knave.

(6.) **Eruption,** Another great *eruption* has taken place.
Irruption, The enemy made an *irruption* into the district.

(7.) **Exercise,** { You should *exercise* more patience.
{ You should write your *exercise* more carefully.
Exorcise, They met a man who pretended to *exorcise*.

(8.) **Fisher,** He is a very successful *fisher*.
Fissure, The beast took refuge in the *fissure* of a rock.

(9.) **Genius,** That boy is quite a *genius*.
Genus, A *genus* contains several species.

(10.) **Glacier,** We saw the *glacier* in the distance.
Glazier, The *glazier* quickly repaired the window.

(11.) **Glutinous,** The vessel was filled with a *glutinous* substance.
Gluttonous, That animal is very *gluttonous.*

(12.) **Impostor,** He is not the first *impostor* that has appeared.
Imposture, His pretended skill is all an *imposture.*

(13.) **Ingenious,** You have hit on a most *ingenious* plan.
Ingenuous, The lad seems an *ingenuous* youth.

We have failed to learn his 5—. We thought the 10— in 1— danger at that giddy height. The council sent as its 4— a man of great 9— and of 1— tact. The 13— youth soon fell a victim to a wretched 12—. If the 6— take place, it will 3— the city in flames. He is a keen 8—, and is greatly benefited by the 7— involved in the pursuit of his favourite sport. The 10— has advanced down the valley considerably since last summer. The 11— substance he uses seems to answer his purpose well. The 12— was ere long discovered, and compelled to 2—. 4— is a hateful feeling. There is a great 8— in the ice of the 10— at this point. The story he told is an 5— falsehood. Be careful not to soil the 3— of that letter. A man of 9— will make rules for himself. The latest accounts shew that great numbers were preparing to 2— into the province. The plural of 9— is *genera.* A great 6— of Mount Vesuvius took place, 79 A.D.

EXERCISE LXII.

(1.) **Insight,** He wished to get some *insight* into the business.
Incite, Success seemed only to *incite* him to greater efforts.

(2.) **Lightening,** On the third day of the storm they were *lightening* the ship.
Lightning, A bright flash of *lightning* startled us at that moment.

(3.) **Lineament,** Intellect was written in every *lineament* of his face.
Liniment, The druggist has promised to send the *liniment.*

(4.) **Liqueur,** *Liqueur* is a spirituous compound of water, alcohol, sugar, and a vegetable extract.
Liquor, That merchant sells excellent malt *liquor.*

(5.) **Minister,** Our *minister* intends to publish his sermons.
Minster, The *minster*-clock has just struck two.

(6.) **Monetary,** His creditors were not satisfied with this account of his *monetary* affairs.
Monitory, The teacher's *monitory* address improved the conduct of the class.

(7.) **Opposite,** Their house stands on the *opposite* side of the river.
Apposite, The illustration was both striking and *apposite.*

(8.) **Neither,** *Neither* the man nor his servant was at home.
Nether, *Nether* is used in opposition to upper.

(9.) **Ordinance,** Baptism is a divine *ordinance.*
Ordnance, Have you seen the large piece of *ordnance* in front of the Town Hall?

10.) **Patience,** She endured her trials with great *patience.*
Patients, The doctor visited a number of his *patients.*

11.) **Pearl,** The box was ornamented with *pearl.*
Peril, The sailor saved the drowning man at the *peril* of his own life.

12.) **Populace,** It was a long time before the *populace* were satisfied.
Populous, That part of the country is very *populous.*

13.) **Presence,** The company were highly honoured by his *presence.*
Presents, She received a great number of *presents.*

His 6— affairs being in a prosperous condition, e gave several 13— to his sister, among other ıings a handsome 11— ring. The 13— of the — was often desired by the doctor's 10—, and as is parish was a 12— one, this occupied much of is time. The 5—-clock is just 7— our window. he explosion of that piece of 9— put in 11— the ves of many of the 12—. I cannot tell why he ıtroduced that illustration, it was 8— striking nor —. The 6— address given by the teacher was ılculated to 1— the pupils to greater diligence. efore ordering the 3—, he desired to obtain some — into the mode of preparing it. Many of the eople in this locality entirely neglect divine 9—s. Then we were out in the storm, 8— the 2— nor ıe thunder seemed to appal him. His resemblance) his father might be traced in every 3—.

EXERCISE LXIII.

(1.) **Prophecy,** The present condition of the Jews is a striking fulfilment of *prophecy.*
Prophesy, The virgins began to *prophesy.*

(2.) **Preposition,** The *preposition* is one of the parts of speech.
Proposition, The *proposition* was very clearly proved.

(3.) **Referee,** After hearing both parties, the *referee* drew up his report.
Reverie, I found him in a deep *reverie.*

(4.) **Regimen,** What new *regimen* has the doctor ordered?
Regiment, That *regiment* lately returned from India.

(5.) **Reveal,** Do not ask me to *reveal* the secret.
Revel, The company prolonged the *revel* till midnight.

(6.) **Sculptor,** The statue is the work of an eminent *sculptor.*
Sculpture, *Sculpture* was much studied by the Greeks.

(7.) **Secret,** Lay that aside in a *secret* place.
Secrete, They went into the cave to *secrete* the treasure.

(8.) **Spacious,** In the castle were many *spacious* apartments.
Specious, He advanced very *specious* arguments in favour of his scheme.

(9.) **Subtile,** Now the serpent was more *subtile* than any beast of the field.
Subtle, He is very *subtle* in his dealings.

(10.) **Surplice,** The bishop appeared in his *surplice.*
Surplus, The fifty pounds paid his debts and left a small *surplus.*

(11.) **Talents,** His *talents* are of a very high order.
Talons, The eagle seized the child in its *talons*.

(12.) **Tenor,** Let us keep the even *tenor* of our way.
Tenure, They hold their lands by legal *tenure*.

(13.) **Thorough,** He had to undergo a *thorough* examination.
Through, The procession marched *through* the town.

The 3— would not 5— the means by which he obtained a knowledge of some facts kept 7— by one of the claimants. His 2— was clever, but 8— and false. The 4— had another night of 5— before its departure. The 6— has great 11— and a 13— knowledge of his art. Many specimens of ancient 6— adorn the niches of the 8— hall. Your young men shall 1—. He attended strictly to the 4— prescribed by his medical adviser. The 1— regarding the destruction of Jerusalem was literally fulfilled. When I paused to hear what answer he would give, I perceived that he was lost in a 3—. The gentleman left five hundred pounds to each of his three nephews, and the 10— of his money and property to charitable institutions. Under the feudal system, lands were held according to a 12— of military service. After a 13— search, the heirs discovered the place where the miser had chosen to 7— his treasure. The nature of the composition had long been kept a 7—. Some specimens of ancient 6— have come down to our time. The 2— is sometimes placed after the word which it governs.

EXERCISE LXIV.

(1.) **Ticket,** He procured me a *ticket* for the Exhibitio
Etiquette, We must observe the laws of *etiquette.*

(2.) **Tour,** They took a *tour* through the Highlands.
Tower, The old *tower* has fallen at last.

(3.) **Trope,** To call a cunning person a fox is to mak
of a *trope.*
Troupe, A *troupe* of performers visited the town la

(4.) **Turbid,** The waters were very *turbid.*
Turbot, We got the present of a fine *turbot.*

(5.) **Uttermost,** Men have explored the *uttermost* parts o
earth.
Outermost, His place was in the *outermost* row.

(6.) **Valet,** The gentleman gave the order to his *valet.*
Valid, I do not consider that a *valid* reason.

(7.) **Vial,** He filled the *vial* with water.
Viol, We got a tune on the *viol.*

(8.) **Warrant,** The sheriff gave a *warrant* to search the
mises.
Warren, There was a wire-fence round the rabbit-*wa*

(9.) **Write,** Be sure to *write* me a letter.
Writhe, The criminal was seen to writhe under the

he 8—, in virtue of which they had arrested the oner, was discovered not to be 6—. I secured — for the performance of the 3— of equestrians, was forced to content myself with a seat in the row. That gentleman's 6— pays great atten- —. You should 9— an account of your visit to 2— of London. The druggist put the liquid a 7—. Our 2— extended to Switzerland. At ner there was a fine dish of 4—. The dog ied into the rabbit-8—. The waters were llen and 4—. He promised to do his 5— to st us. After heavy rain, the waters of the am are very 4—. The boy has assigned no 6— use for his absence.

PART III.

SECTION I.

RULES OF SPELLING FOR THE INCREMENTS OF WORDS.

RULE I.

Words ending with two consonants, or with any double consonant except *l*, are not changed before affixes:—

import	hard	contract
import-ed	hard-er	contract-ion
import-ing	hard-est	contract-ible
import-ance	hard-ness	object
import-ant	hard-ly	object-or
import-ation		object-ive

EXERCISE LXV.

1. Form the present tense second person singular, the past tense, and the imperfect participle, of the following

verbs :—Paint, spell, knock, guess, tell, miss, tempt, yield, grant, ask, vex, laugh, hatch, wield, grasp, risk, hunt, guard, dash, command, perplex, design, connect, conform, apprehend, account, expound, animadvert, disturb, repress, intend, inform, protect, succumb, reprint, select, exert, surround, despatch.

2. Compare, and form nouns and adverbs from—Bold, warm, sharp, firm, fond, dark, apt, grand, thick, soft, calm.

3. Form nouns and adjectives from—Resist, exhaust, talk, corrupt, pass, discern, content, consist, respect.

Exceptions.—Some words ending in *ll* drop one *l* before the affixes *-ful, -ly, -less,* or when compounded with another word. The most common are—

skill	skil-ful	al-most	bul-rush
will	wil-ful	al-though	chil-blain
full	ful-ly	al-together	ful-fil
dull	dul-ly	al-ready	wel-come
chill	chil-ly	al-so	wel-fare
still	stil-ly	al-mighty	
dwell	dwel-t		

Note also two cases before the affix *-ness,* viz.: dulness, ful-ness, and the following words where an *l* is dropt on composition with a prefix, en-rol, un-til, with-al.

Exercise LXVI.

You will find that a harder task than you expected. Having finished his story, he passed on, leaving me in greater wonder than before. With no small exertion,

he succeeded in reaching the shore. They only risked a fresh disturbance by talking so wildly. He keeps me fully informed on all that relates to his welfare. The great painter has treated his subject skilfully. The army has been altogether successful. Grasping me kindly by the hand, he asked in what part of the country we dwelt. I would have given my informant a warmer welcome, had not my feelings almost prevented me from speaking. No man can foretell the future.

RULE II.

Words consisting of, or ending in, a syllable with a short accented vowel, double their final consonant before an affix beginning with a vowel, except when the accent is thrown back.

knot	concur	repel	refer
knot-ted	concur-red	repel-led	refer-ence
knot-ting	concur-ring	repel-ling	refer-ee
knot-ty	concur-rence	repel-lent	
	concur-rent		

EXERCISE LXVII.

1. Form the present tense second person singular, the past tense, and the imperfect participle, of—Bar, beg, bet, blot, bud, clap, cram, dip, drag, fan, fret, hug, jar, map, nod, plan, prop, rob, shun, skin, slip, stab, stop, sup, wrap, admit, begin, commit, compel, confer, demur, dispel, distil, entrap, excel, extol, emit, occur, permit, prefer, regret, repel, submit, transfer.

2. Add affixes beginning with a vowel to—Big, dim, fat, glad, hot, mad, red, sad, thin, wet, bed, dog, dot, fan, fin, fog, fun, fur, gun, hat, job, jot, mud, net, sin, stem, stop, saw, up, wag, wit.

Exception 1.—*Sh* and *th* final are not doubled, as ash, ashen—froth, frothy—Goth, Gothic.

Exception 2.—Excel, excellence, excellent.

EXERCISE LXVIII.

The children clapped their hands with delight. We fully expected to meet with a dogged resistance. The party is now equipped for the passage. His work is one of marked excellence. Yours is of a redder tinge than mine. The netting round the field has been dragged from its place. "You are forgetting yourself," said my friend, stopping short, and turning round to me. They begged me to overlook the occurrence. In that sunny climate all nature seems gladdened. He seems wilfully blind to the importance of that commandment. The robbers planned their scheme most cunningly. The Great Powers have agreed to hold a conference. That famous church is in the Gothic style. In running to meet them, I slipped and fell. Of the two oxen they showed me, I gave the preference to the first.

RULE III.

Words ending in a syllable with a short unaccented vowel, do not double their final letter before an affix, except when that letter is *l*.

visit	travel
visit-ed	travel-led
visit-ing	travel-ling
visit-or	travel-ler
visit-ation	

Exercise LXIX.

1. Form the present tense second person singular, the past tense, and the imperfect participle, of—Anchor, answer, audit, banish, beckon, benefit, blunder, chatter, conquer, cover, differ, diminish, enter, exhibit, favour, flatter, gallop, gather, harden, hinder, limit, merit, offer, open, prohibit, ransom, render, ruin, succour, sharpen, wander.

Exceptions.—1. Biassed, worshipped, woollen.

2. Form the same parts of—Cavil, counsel, duel, equal, level, libel, marvel, model, quarrel, revel, trammel.

3. Add *-er* to those verbs in the above list that admit of it.

Exercise LXX.

The horse, when last seen, was galloping across the neighbouring field. The most hardened sinner has sometimes repented. Have you visited any of the famous coal-mines? The worshippers were much disturbed by the passing of the carts. That is altogether an opener part of the country. The guests wandered through the large hall. The poor people offered their humble thanks for the alms. The lad handles *his ashen* staff with marvellous skill. There is good

anchorage near the wharf. His fraud covered his guilt only for a time. She is much indebted to you for the present of that rich woollen shawl. After all, he has suffered little from the fault which he committed. What could he mean by selling such a coarse daub of a picture? The thinnest gauze affords warm enough clothing in that climate.

RULE IV.

Words whose last syllable contains a long vowel-sound followed by a consonant, are not changed before an affix.

heal	entreat
heal-ed	entreat-ed
heal-ing	entreat-ing
heal-er	entreat-y

EXERCISE LXXI.

1. Form the present tense second person singular, the past tense, and the imperfect participle, of—Aid, aim, bear, cheer, claim, crown, dread, dream, fear, foil, gain, hear, land, lean, moan, pair, peep, pour, rain, rear, roam, sear, seem, sleep, soil, tear, toil, veer, wail, appear, assail, bemoan, bewail, conceal, counterfeit, despair, detail, explain, prevail, refrain, repair, repeat, reveal, succeed.

2. Compare—Broad, brief, dear, deep, frail, great loud, neat, proud, steep, weak.

3. Add one or more of the affixes -er, -able, -ant,

-ance, -y to the following:—Bear, cheer, claim, dream, gain, hear, laud, rain, sleep, appear, assail, complain, devour, repeat.

EXERCISE LXXII.

Many herbs are known to possess a healing virtue. I met them all roaming over the field. It has rained much this morning. The bearer of good news is always welcome. Well done! you have made an excellent appearance. We often find the broadest humour joined to the deepest feeling. Succeeding ages will pay homage to his efforts. In vain will you look anywhere for a fairer sight. The waves dashed wildly upon the bulwarks, raising a perfect cloud of spray. The waters rushed down foaming and frothing. A frailer bark ne'er sailed upon the sea. His hearers failed to catch his words, although he repeated them in a louder voice. The plans seemed very simple, yet the plain country folk could not follow them. "Nay, nay," thought I: "if that remark is aimed at me, you must pause, or I shall claim the protection of the law."

RULE V.

Words ending with silent *e* are not changed before affixes beginning with a consonant—

home	astute
home-less	astute-ly
home-ly	astute-ness
home-ward	revenge
home-spun	revenge-ful

EXERCISE LXXIII.

1. Add two affixes, beginning with a consonant, to each of the following :—Base, care, change, close, fine, grace, hope, house, large, like, lone, peace, ripe, shame, side, some, sore, sure, taste, time, tune, use, wide.

2. Add an affix, beginning with a consonant, to each of the following :—Abate, amaze, confine, disgrace, engage, extreme, feeble, forgive, gentle, improve, idle, inverse, polite, private, profane, revenge, secure, sensitive, sincere, subtile, submissive, value.

Exceptions.—Abridgment, acknowledgment, judgment, argument, awful, duly, truly, wholly, wisdom, width.

EXERCISE LXXIV.

Observe how he is drawing closer to us every time he rises. That home-spun cloth is made up into useful garments for the poor. I can scarcely forgive his shameful conduct. Sleep brings repose to the lonely and the care-worn. In my judgment, both the depth and the width of the river are greater above the bridge. Every one regretted his awful fate. The old man's wisdom and prudence claimed general regard. He listened with amazement while I bade him consider the bad effects of his idleness. Tares are largely mixed with the wheat. A long and hopeless confinement had sorely depressed his spirits. The boy politely returned the money his master gave him as wages. The arguments of the speaker were marked by subtleness rather than by soundness.

RULE VI.

Words ending in silent *e*, but not those in *-ce* or *-ge*, drop that letter before affixes beginning with a vowel—

fine	desire
fin-al	desir-able
fin-ish	desir-ous

EXERCISE LXXV.

1. Add two affixes, beginning with a vowel, to the following :—Brave, cause, cure, dure, grieve, guide, haste, mine, muse, move, noise, note, paste, please, pope, prate, prime, prove, pure, seize, sense, sphere, spice, sure, wave.

2. Add one affix, beginning with a vowel, to each of the following :—Blue, force, heave, rare, rogue, rose, slave, spire, sponge, virtue, advise, assure, conceive, conspire, convene, create, devote, diffuse, dispense, dispute, divine, expose, extreme, image, imitate, impose, interrogate, narrate, office, operate, preserve, recite, repulse, reside, suppose, vindicate.

Exception 1.—Words ending in silent *e*, after *c* and *g*, do not drop that letter before the affixes *-able* and *-ous*; as—

change	change-able	advantage	advantage-ous
charge	charge-able	courage	courage-ous
notice	notice-able	outrage	outrage-ous
peace	peace-able	umbrage	umbrage-ous
service	service-able		

Note.—grace grac-ious there there-in
space spac-ious where where-as

Exception 2.—Words ending in silent *e*, after *e*, *i*, *o*, and *y*, do not drop that letter before the affix *-ing*; as—

flee	hie	hoe	shoe	dye
flee-ing	hie-ing	hoe-ing	shoe-ing	dye-ing
Note.—die		lie	singe	
dy-ing		ly-ing	singe-ing	

EXERCISE LXXVI.

The cars are rattling over the stony streets. All noticed what a handsome charger he was riding on. My aunt desired me to visit her old friends, the miners. A braver man never lived. We were admitted into a spacious hall, which was fitted with every convenience. The art of dyeing has now reached a high degree of perfection. We met the villagers fleeing before the advancing tide. The assembly was pleased with his very sensible proposal. A final attempt is to be made this year. The Queen has no more devoted subjects throughout her realm. The lambs were dying in great numbers from cold and hunger. The traveller continued his graceful narrative, which afforded much pleasure to all who heard him. Huge bales of goods may be seen lying on the crowded piers.

RULE VII.

Words ending in *y* after a vowel are not changed before affixes—

slay	enjoy
slay-s	enjoy-s
slay-est	enjoy-eth
slay-eth	enjoy-ed
slay-ing	enjoy-ing
slay-er	enjoy-ment

EXERCISE LXXVII.

1. Form the second and third person singular present tense, the past tense, and the imperfect participle, of—Buy, clay, flay, play, pray, sway, allay, annoy, betray, convey, destroy, dismay, employ, purvey, survey.

2. Add another affix to any of these words which admits of one.

3. Form the plural of—Alley, boy, chimney, day, delay, donkey, essay, toy, valley.

Exceptions.—Laid, lain, paid, said, saith, staid, daily, gaiety, monied, obeisance, portrait.

EXERCISE LXXVIII.

Time, the great leveller, has destroyed most of the works of bygone ages. We would not, if we could, leave off our daily toil. The artist has produced a very pleasing portrait as well as a striking likeness. Have the boys passed this way to-day? These books have long lain upon my shelves. The players were invited to the feast, and added much to the enjoyment of all. The workmen were swayed by the advice of their employers. The monkeys stole some of the nuts we left lying on the floor.

RULE VIII.

Words ending in *y* after a consonant, change it into *i* before all affixes, except *-ing*, *-ish*, and the *s* of the possessive case singular.

cry	comply	cry-ing
cri-es	compli-es	comply-ing
cri-eth	compli-eth	baby-ish
cri-ed	compli-ed	army's
cri-er	compli-ance	lady's

EXERCISE LXXIX.

1. Form the second person singular, and the third person singular (both forms), of the present tense, also the past tense, of—Dry, fry, ply, try, accompany, carry, defy, fancy, glory, justify, occupy, pity, qualify, satisfy, study, tarry, vary.

2. Form the imperfect participle of these verbs.

3. Form the plural, and the possessive case singular and plural, of—Ally, army, copy, duty, enemy, fairy, fancy, glory, jelly, lady, penny, quality, ruby.

4. Compare—Airy, busy, chilly, deadly, quietly, happy, hilly, holy, lazy, merry, pretty, ruddy, speedy, steady, sultry, tidy.

Exceptions.—Beauty, beauteous—bounty, bounteous—pity, piteous—plenty, plenteous—dry, dryly, dryness—shy, shyly, shyness—sly, slyly, slyness.

EXERCISE LXXX.

Wisdom is more precious than rubies. The allied armies carried all before them. The peaceful triumphs

of art are not less useful than the most glorious victories. But the country had soon to face deadlier enemies than any it had met in the battle-field. The cries of its victims were piteous in the extreme. The dryness of the soil and the airiness of the site are not less attractive qualities than the beauties of the scene. Every one felt happier from the lady's interest in them. Carrying their boat on their shoulders, the crew advanced over the snow. Nowhere is nature more bounteous in her gifts. Every ship in the fleet now kept up a steadier fire, as if the final result depended on its efforts alone. A shrewd observer might have noticed in their leader's features a keen sense of relief, as if a weight of care had been removed from his mind, when the troops so fully justified the confidence he placed in them.

RULE IX.

Prefixes ending in a vowel are joined to root-words without change.

ante-	ante-cedent	
anti-	anti-dote	
bi-(for bis)	bi-ped	bi-ennial
de-	de-scend	
e-	e-volve	
pre-	pre-cede	pre-occupy
pro-	pro-duce	
re-	re-fer	re-act

Exceptions.

ante-	anticipate	
anti-	antagonist	antarctic
bi-	biscuit	bis-sextile

Exercise LXXXI.

Add six root-words, or any less number that can be found, to the following prefixes:—a- ante- anti- be- bi- contra- de- e- extra- fore- intro- juxta- pre- pro- re- retro- se- ultra-

Exercise LXXXII.

Defer to the judgment of those who are wiser than yourself. I returned thanks for the favour he had deigned to procure for me. The style of his letter has not produced a favourable impression. A niche will be reserved in the temple of fame for that truest and deepest of the poets of his day. Eight barrels of biscuit, and two casks of wine, were all we managed to preserve from the wreck. No one quite anticipated such a decision. On his return, the order of procession was the same as before, till they reached the bridge, when the escort which had preceded the king's carriage retired. It was a pity the subject was ever introduced. My antagonist entirely evaded the question. The creaking of a hinge revealed the presence of some one in the ante-room. The prince showed a strong antipathy to receive his niece, and still more to proclaim her as the heir to his throne. A sieve was used to separate the large from the small. These results were foreseen: only the greatest firmness could have averted them.

RULE X.

Prefixes ending in a different consonant fron with which the root-word begins, generally char into the same.

The cases where double consonants occur (incl those where, without change, the last consonant (prefix is the same as the first of the root-word,) a following:—

ab-	*ab*-breviate, (only example.)
ad-	*ac*-cede, *ad*-dict, *af*-fect, *ag*-grieve, *al* *an*-nex, *ap*-pear, *ar*-rive, *as*-sen tend.
con-	*col*-lect, *com*-merce, *con*-nect, *cor*-rect
dis-	*dif*-fer, *dis*-sent.
ex-	*ec*-centric, *ef*-fect.
in-	*il*-legal, *im*-minent, *ir*-radiate.
mis-	*mis*-spell.
ob-	*oc*-cult, *of*-fer, *op*-posite.
out-	*out*-talk.
over-	*over*-rule.
per-	*pel*-lucid, (only example.)
sub-	*suc*-ceed, *suf*-fer, *sug*-gest, *sum*-mon, example,) *sup*-pose, *sur*-rogate.
syn-	*syl*-lable, *sym*-metry.
un-	*un*-natural.
under-	*under*-rate.

EXERCISE LXXXIII.

Add three (or fewer) root-words to each o *following* prefixes, so that double consonants

occur:—ac- ad- af- ag- al- an- ap- ar- as- at- col- com- con- cor- di- dis- ec- ef- il- im- ir- mis- oc- of- op- out- over- suc- suf- sug- sup- sur- syl- sym- un-.

Several of the above prefixes occur in other forms, not giving rise to double consonants. Particularly to be noticed are those which drop their last consonant with certain root-words—viz., ab-, ad-, con-, dis-, and o-.

ab-	*a*-vert.
ad-	*a*-scend, (only example.)
con-	*co-* before *h* or a vowel, *co*-here, *co*-exist.
dis-	*di*-rect
ob-	*o*-mit.

Exercise LXXXIV.

It was alleged that an illicit traffic was carried on across the frontier. His countenance exhibits the very image of rude health. Without doubt, the youth will soon succeed to his father's estate and wealth. The court felt that no good reason was shown for the suggestion. The scythe is now largely employed for mowing. The whole nation felt itself aggrieved by these silly boasts and taunts. The steamer came into collision with a huge raft. We differed in our views as to the qualities of the fruit. It was a mistake to overrule his judgment in a matter on which he appears to have bestowed much attention. A dissyllable is a word of two syllables. The effects of his mistake have nearly unnerved him. He walked away in an opposite direction, affecting not to see us; but he must have had some difficulty in supposing that that would annoy us.

EXERCISE LXXXV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The deaf and dumb express their thoughts by signs. We climbed the hill in the neighbourhood for the enjoyment of the fresh breeze that was blowing. A steam-yacht is moored off the island. The vessel has arrived safe, bearing a rich freight. The long drought has made the ground unfit for ploughing at present. You seem to have caught cold by standing in that draught. The city was taken after a long siege, and the defenders were put to the sword. We knocked loudly and rang the bell, but the knave refused to answer us. We put down our load, and rested on the grassy knoll. In this rough weather they will not so easily cross the strait. Squeezing the juice into a bowl, we found it a pleasant drink when mingled with water. On they pressed with varying success, but steadily keeping their end in view. When I have finished my work, I shall attend to his request. The mane is now thinner, but has not lost its glossy brilliance. Now that you are stronger, you must take richer and more nourishing diet. The malice of the stranger was concealed under a very thin veil of politeness. The dew has fallen heavily these few nights past. I omitted to tell you that there were some words mis-spelt in your last letter. The nights are becoming chilly, and bright fires are beginning to appear on the hearths. Any vessel at the quay can supply you with the goods you desire. We considered that we were not justified in *offering* further resistance.

SECTION II.

ON SPELLING BY SYLLABLES.

A syllable is a group of letters forming a single sound; as, dog.

A syllable must contain one vowel sound, and it may contain nothing more; as, dog, I.

Consonants cannot form syllables by themselves.

Words consist either of one syllable, or of more than one.

A word of *one* syllable is called a *monosyllable;* as, firm.

A word of *two* syllables is called a *dissyllable;* as, con-firm.

A word of *three* syllables is called a *trisyllable;* as con-firm-ing.

A word of *four*, or more, syllables is called a *polysyllable;* as, con-firm-a-tion.

Monosyllables should never be divided in writing; as, firm, judge, which.

When words have to be divided, they should be divided according to their syllables.

The general rule for the division of syllables is to follow the pronunciation. Thus, in the word *depend*, the ear recognises two distinct sounds or syllables, *de-pend;* in the word *conspicuous*, it recognises four,

con-spic-u-ous. This rule will be found a sufficient guide in the general case.

The following particular rules may be observed:—

1. Compound nouns and adjectives are naturally divided into their component parts; as, lime-stone, red-hot.

2. The prefix, the root part, and the affix of a word generally go into different syllables; as, con-firm, con-firm-ing.

3. In those cases where the pronunciation does not coincide with the structure, the pronunciation should be followed; as, pre-fer, pref-er-ence, de-fer, def-er-ence.

The affixes, -tion, -sion, -cian, -gion, and -tious, though in structure disyllabic, are, according to English pronunciation, monosyllabic; thus, at-ten-tion, ex-ten-sion, mus-i-cian, rel-i-gion, am-bi-tious.

5. -ble, -cle, -cre, -tle, though they have *apparently* no vowel sounds in them, are real syllables, both in sound and in structure; as, ta-ble, art-i-cle, a-cre, cat-tle.

6. In root words, and in prefixes or affixes of more than one syllable, the sound alone determines the syllables: observe, therefore, *first*, that a long vowel sound is generally found in an open syllable, as, beau-ty, si-lent, a-ble; and, *secondly*, that a short vowel sound is generally found in a shut syllable, as, hab-it, sil-ver, tab-let.

Exercise LXXXVI.

Explain the division of syllables in the following *words*:—

Di-rect, judg-ment, pit-i-ful, o-cean, pi-ous, phys-i-cian, meet-ing, lov-est, com-mit, sum-mons, no-where, hand-book, ex-ert, height-en, ap-plause, know-ledge, be-nign, sag-a-cious, rob-ber, sing-ul-ar, pu-er-ile, de-mean-our, con-nex-ion, trav-el-ling, rid-er, glor-i-fied, fo-li-age, ac-qui-esce, hap-pi-ness, ex-haust, jeal-ous, el-o-quent, de-ceiv-er, am-i-a-ble, brit-tle, ex-cel-lent, cri-er, en-treat-y, vis-i-tor, wool-len, ob-jec-tion, laugh-ter, ho-ly, air-y, com-par-a-ble, in-frac-tion, jud-i-cious, e-pis-tle, pil-low, cap-it-al, sec-ond-a-ry, front-ier.

EXERCISE LXXXVII.

Distinguish the syllables in the following words:—

1. Muscle, distinguish, magnificent, lotion, strength, penknife, cooperate, syllable, preserver, apostle, contentious, contagion, brighten, dwelt, bloodred, qualify, particular, severe, sever, revere, reverence, revering, corrigible, duty, mountain, ashore, bounteous, aliment, acquaintance, effectual, worshipping, stabbing, dictator, reign, whereas, thereupon, hatchet, limestone, humanity, elude, illude, deluge, delude, cotemporary, cottage.

2. Collect, colony, dilate, dilatory, dialogue, burial, fatal, fatality, roguish, quiet, family, justification, melody, laity, combustible, designing, designation, wayfarer, solemn, hilly, adequate, morose, shining, shunning, clayey, lady's, exceptions, eligible, wholly, laudable, compelling, cringe, grapeshot, coexist, tidy, courageous, chargeable, dyeing, antipathy, abstain, accelerate, hereditary, obsequious, confederacy, recent, resentment, auctioneer, slavery, aerial, capricious, victualler, assassin.

SECTION III.

DISSYLLABIC WORDS IN COMMON USE.

EXERCISE LXXXVIII.

abyss	adieu	answer	austere
accrue	aghast	antique	autumn
achieve	agile	anxious	avouch
acquit	ague	applause	awkward
acre	alien	assault	balloon
adage	ancient	assuage	bargain

The balloon ascended amidst great applause. The tiger is very agile in his movements. The farmer cut down seven acres of corn last autumn. He bade a long adieu to his native land. "No pains, no gains," as the old adage hath it. There are always two to a bargain. I stood aghast at the awkward answer I gave. The best results have accrued to art from the study of what the ancients have left us. These austere habits are alien to his real nature. Many an anxious eye was strained to see the result of the assault. The bishops were acquitted amidst great applause. Time and rest *had greatly* assuaged his grief.

EXERCISE LXXXIX.

barley	believe	brigand	burlesque
basin	benign	bugle	business
bazaar	bereave	bullion	cabbage
beacon	boatswain	bulwark	cambric
beauty	borough	buoyant	campaign
behove	bosom	burgher	canoe

At the sound of the bugle the burghers rushed to defend their walls, believing the enemy to be at hand. The members for the borough will attend to this business. At the close of the campaign our losses were found to be greater than was at first believed. Barley is largely used in making malt. The boatswain thought the vessel was not buoyant enough. Our small stock of cabbage, which we had brought with us from the bazaar, soon came to an end. The natives were seen coming towards us in their canoes. The bullion has been lodged in the bank. The beauty of the work has been much admired. The beacon fires blazed over the whole country. Bereaved of my bosom friend, I now feel myself alone.

EXERCISE XC.

caprice	chagrin	cocoa	comrade
captain	chalice	coerce	condign
career	chaos	colleague	condemn
carriage	chasten	college	conquer
castle	cipher	colonel	conscience
centre	circuit	column	construe

The captain with his brave comrades made a circuit towards the castle, while the colonel led on the main column. Holding the chalice in his hand, their condemned leader thus addressed his colleagues. Chagrined at his want of success, or at the caprice of fortune, he resolved to mark out for himself a new career. The doctor's carriage broke down in the centre of the square. The sacred college proposed to coerce those who pleaded the rights of conscience. We should construe the acts of a friend favourably. Alexander the Great conquered the world, but not himself. The cocoa-nut is the fruit of a palm.

EXERCISE XCI.

coppice	crescent	debtor	double
covey	crevice	deceive	dungeon
couple	critique	defeat	eager
courteous	crystal	despatch	echo
cravat	curtain	diphthong	eclipse
creature	cushion	disguise	elude

The sportsman fired, and shot down a couple of birds out of the covey which the dogs started in the coppice. The defeated enemy did not elude our eager search. My courteous guide led me through the streets and crescents of the city. Night drops the curtain of darkness on the world, and brings relief even to the debtor in the dungeon. There they were, pouring forth from every nook and crevice. A clever and *courteous* critique of the work has already appeared in

our columns. A diphthong is a double vowel-sound. Make what despatch you can, and, if need be, disguise yourself. There is a famous echo in that cave. The hall was adorned with rich cushions and lamps of crystal. The creature attempted to deceive me.

EXERCISE XCII.

encroach	equal	eyry	fibre
endow	eschew	facile	fiery
engine	essence	falchion	figure
enough	exempt	falcon	flourish
entice	exhaust	fatigue	foreign
entomb	exploit	feudal	forfeit

Exhausted from fatigue, the knight sat down to consider the results of his exploit. She resolved to follow the eagle to its eyry, though she should forfeit her life in the attempt. The king, a man of rare endowments, but of a fiery temper, would allow no foreign prince to encroach on his rights. The fibre of the cocoa-nut is very tough. Nothing could entice me to follow the slender figure that moved along in front of us. The essence of certain flowers is used as a perfume. His age exempts him from a service to which it is unequal. Too facile in temper, he had not courage to eschew the company of those who were worse than himself. The feudal lord was entitled to service from his tenants.

Exercise XCIII.

franchise	gazette	guinea	heifer
frenzy	genteel	guitar	heinous
frequent	glacier	halfpence	hideous
frontier	gorgeous	harangue	hostler
furlough	grotesque	hatchet	imbue
furnace	guardian	heathen	impugn

The ice of the glaciers is of a light blue colour, and of gorgeous brightness. The poor man had fewer guineas than halfpence. The soldiers on furlough have gone across the frontier. Speak the truth at all times, impugn it whoso may. In the palace of the fairies we saw many a grotesque, and many a hideous, shape. We were greatly pleased when he ended his harangue, and chanted one of his native songs to the sound of his guitar. Under frequent blows of my hatchet the tree soon gave way. Seen in the strong glare of the furnace, the brawny arms of the workmen moved about as in a frenzy. The guardians of these children have been found guilty of a heinous crime. A man of genteel air and winning manners called at the Gazette office to-day.

Exercise XCIV.

indict	journal	knuckle	lichen
intrigue	juicy	language	liquor
inveigh	kerchief	lattice	lozenge
island	knapsack	legend	lucre
issue	knavish	leisure	luncheon
isthmus	knowledge	leopard	machine

I put my knapsack on my back and walked across the island. The hostler told us the legend after luncheon. The reindeer feeds on lichen or moss. The girl passed slowly out through the lattice-gate. We have not had leisure of late to extend our knowledge. The route to India is by the Isthmus of Suez. The prisoner is to be indicted for theft. The issue of the matter was that the machine was judged a failure. The account I saw in the daily journal was written with great command of language. The great statesman fell a victim to the intrigues of the courtiers. Wine is a liquor made of the juice of grapes. Snatching his kerchief, he quickly wrapped it round the wounded knuckle.

Exercise XCV.

maintain	martyr	mischief	neutral
malign	meadow	monarch	nourish
manage	memoir	muscle	noxious
margin	menace	nauseous	nuisance
marine	meteor	neighbour	oblique
marriage	million	nephew	ocean

The monarch at length fell a martyr to his principles. My neighbour has brought his nephew to have a talk with me, as he says, on the subject of this marriage. A man of spirit, if conscious of right, will maintain his cause in spite of menace. The noxious vapours rising from the meadow are a public nuisance. Those who manage his cause think that the issue of that memoir has done much mischief. Meteors are most numerous at the end of autumn. The ocean receiveth

a million of streams, yet doth it never overflow. It nourishes myriads of living creatures in its bosom for the support of man. The joints of the body are worked by strong muscles. The liquor has a very nauseous taste. You profess to remain neutral in this contest; but you malign me behind my back. The paper is to be ruled with a wide margin.

EXERCISE XCVI.

office	palace	perceive	pinnace
onion	pamphlet	persuade	pious
opaque	partial	phæton	plaintiff
ordain	pattern	phantom	poignant
orphan	peasant	physic	police
pageant	people	pigeon	porcelain

An immense concourse of people witnessed the pageant. The author could not be persuaded to suppress the pamphlet. I have brought some fine porcelain with me; but the pattern is not one to which you are partial. The court ordained the plaintiff to appear again within seven days. The peasants of the district, though rude, are simple in manners, and pious in disposition. Objects which do not transmit light are said to be opaque. His office is No. 33 George Street, not far from the palace. I could not persuade myself it was the pinnace I saw in the distance. The orphan was filled with the most poignant grief at the loss of his faithful friend. The wood-pigeon is abundant in *that district.*

EXERCISE XCVII.

poultry	psalter	raiment	recruit
precede	pursuit	rancour	rescind
precincts	quadrille	rapine	rescue
proceed	query	ration	resign
pronounce	question	recede	retrieve
prorogue	quotient	receipt	rhubarb

The pursuit did not cease till we arrived at the very precincts of the palace. The consul resigned his office in the hope of retrieving his falling fortunes. Two rations were served out to the recruits daily. The hill seems to recede more and more, the nearer you approach it on this side. The kindness of friends rescued the stranger from the abyss of poverty. The quotient of eight by four is two. The counsel for the accused proceeded to question the witness further. Rapine and plunder too plainly proved the rancour of the invader. Having food and raiment, learn therewith to be content. We read in turns from the psalter that evening. I cannot answer your query about the rearing of poultry. Parliament was prorogued last week without rescinding its decision on the question. Let the elder precede the younger.

EXERCISE XCVIII.

righteous	sceptre	sergeant	soldier
routine	schedule	sheriff	solemn
salmon	scholar	shoulder	special
sanguine	schooner	sinew	spectre
sarcasm	science	soiree	succinct
scenic	scissors	solace	succumb

The sergeant ordered the soldiers to march quickly. Let me die the death of the righteous. The sheriff held that the salmon belonged to the person who killed it. The scholars were at a soiree last night, where they saw some fine scenic effects. One picture showed the monarch with the sceptre resting on his shoulder. I am not sanguine of success; but I shall solace myself with the thought that I have deserved it. The schedule was returned for a special purpose. Science teaches us not to fear spectres. The schooner long struggled with the storm, but in the end succumbed to its fate. Sarcasm is a sharp weapon in a skilful hand.

Exercise XCIX.

sugar	tissue	vengeance	weapon
surfeit	towel	vicious	wizard
surgeon	transient	victuals	wrangle
symptom	Tuesday	villain	wrestle
system	uncouth	volley	yeoman
terrace	unique	volume	zealous
thirsty	valiant	wainscot	zephyr

On receipt of the news on Tuesday morning, the police at once began to search for the villain. The stout yeoman, on whom the earl could rely as at once zealous and valiant, was seen to cross the terrace, with his trusty weapon in his hand. Only one man was wounded by that volley; and the surgeon pronounced the symptoms of his case favourable. Do not let a transient passion hurry you into vengeance. I bought *a very old* and uncouth, but unique, volume at the

sale yesterday. Victuals were now served out to the crew; but the men were thirsty rather than hungry. The offices of state were filled up on a vicious system. How sweet the breath of vernal zephyrs! During the day the boys amused themselves with wrestling on the village green; in the evening they greatly enjoyed the clever tricks of the wizard.

EXERCISE C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

They boldly launched the life-boat into the foaming abyss of waters. In that damp climate we need hardly wonder that ague is so common. The statue is modelled after the antique. The witness openly avouched his statement to be true. It behoves every man to aid the state in time of danger. We gathered the precious fluid in the only two basins that remained. The line of forts formed a strong bulwark against attack from the south. The whole proceedings were a burlesque on propriety. The robbers suffered condign punishment. In early life the poet studied at the college of his native town. After his death, public affairs fell into a chaos of disorder. We loosed the cravat of the wounded man, that he might breathe more freely. The battle is supposed to have been ended by an eclipse of the sun. The steamer has two engines of immense power. In former times the falcon was trained for the chase. The heifer was led to the altar, as in the heathen worship of old. His mind was deeply imbued with the love of knowledge. We visited the

beautiful marine villa of the prince. The onion is a root of a strong and piercing flavour. The study of physic is one of the noblest in which a man can engage. The story of the phantom-ship was long told among the simple fishermen. The receipt of your message took me by surprise. Rhubarb is a plant grown in almost every kitchen-garden. Lend me your scissors. Sugar is a nourishing article of food. Men have been known to die of a surfeit. His story was declared to be a tissue of lies. The wainscoting of the mansion is as sound as ever. You only waste your time in wrangling about such a trifling question.

SECTION IV.

Trisyllabic Words in Common Use.

*** The pupil should be required to find or construct sentences for himself with these words.

Exercise CI.

abeyance	allegiance	appetite
accession	almanac	approval
accident	alphabet	aquatic
accomplice	ambitious	archangel
acknowledge	amnesty	architect
acquiesce	ancestor	artifice
adequate	anecdote	artisan
adjacent	apostle	ascendant

Exercise CII.

ascertain	audience	bayonet
assassin	auspices	besieger
asthmatic	authorise	beverage
asylum	avenue	blasphemy
atmosphere	balcony	burial
atrocious	barbarous	capricious
attorney	barricade	catalogue
audacious	battalion	catechism

EXERCISE CIII.

cathedral	collision	complexion
celebrate	colloquy	concurrence
character	colony	condescend
chastisement	committee	confiscate
Christian	companion	contagion
chronicle	compensate	counterfeit
coalesce	competent	courageous
cognizance	complaisant	cowardice

EXERCISE CIV.

credible	delusion	discernment
decalogue	demeanour	disciple
decisive	desperate	discipline
decorous	dialogue	discomfit
deference	diamond	discretion
deficient	diffident	diurnal
deity	dilemma	domicile
delicious	dilution	dynasty

EXERCISE CV.

eccentric	envelop	exorcise
ecstacy	epistle	exquisite
effervesce	equipage	extinguish
egregious	essayist	facetious
elephant	etiquette	factitious
eloquent	exchequer	fanatic
emphatic	excrescence	fascinate
ennoble	exhibit	feasible

EXERCISE CVI.

ferocious
foliage
genuine
government
guarantee
gymnastic
halfpenny
hecatomb
hemisphere
hierarchy
horizon
hurricane
hypocrite
icicle
illegal
illicit
illusion
imbecile
indictment
initial
interstice
inveigle
jealous
jeopardy

EXERCISE CVII.

judicious
juvenile
legislate
lieutenant
lineage
lineament
liniment
livelihood
loquacious
luxury
magazine
magistrate
maintenance
manœuvre
massacre
mechanic
medicine
metaphor
microscope
miniature
miracle
mischievous
moiety
musician

EXERCISE CVIII.

mystery
national
nicety
novelist
obeisance
obloquy
obsequies
omniscient
orchestra
ordeal
origin
oxygen
parable
paragraph
parallel
parliament
paroxysm
patriarch
patriot
paucity
pavilion
persuasion
physician
picturesque

EXERCISE CIX.

persistence	prejudice	psalmody
plebeian	premises	puerile
portmanteau	privilege	pursuance
possession	procedure	pyramid
posthumous	prodigal	quantity
precedence	prodigy	quarrelsome
precipice	proficient	querulous
precocious	proselyte	quiescent

EXERCISE CX.

raillery	retinue	sacrifice
recension	revenue	sacrilege
recommend	reverence	sagacious
reconcile	rhapsody	satellite
regiment	rhetoric	schismatic
rendezvous	ridicule	scholastic
reservoir	rudiments	scimitar
reticence	sacrament	separate

EXERCISE CXI.

sepulchre	successor	tapestry
severance	suicide	technical
signify	sufferance	tendency
sinecure	sumptuous	tenement
southerly	supersede	theatre
sovereign	sympathy	tragedy
specimen	synagogue	tranquillise
stratagem	synonyme	treacherous

EXERCISE CXII.

triangle	veracious	violin
tyranny	vestibule	viscountess
umbrella	vexatious	vitiate
unwieldy	victualler	vocable
vacillate	vigilant	Wednesday
vehement	villainous	witticism
venomous	vindictive	yesterday
ventilate	vinegar	zodiac

SECTION V.

POLYSYLLABIC WORDS IN COMMON USE.

EXERCISE CXIII.

academy	allegory	analogous
accelerate	alleviate	animosity
acceptable	alluvial	annihilate
accommodate	altercation	anomalous
accumulate	ambassador	anonymous
accuracy	American	antecedent
aerial	amiable	antipathy
agreeable	amphibious	antipodes

Exercise CXIV.

antiquity	artificial	biography
anxiety	ascendency	catastrophe
apology	Asiatic	celerity
apostrophe	assiduous	celestial
appreciate	association	cemetery
apprehension	auxiliary	ceremony
apprenticeship	avaricious	centrifugal
arithmetic	beneficial	chronology

Exercise CXV.

circumstantial	conscientious	correspondence
civilisation	conspicuous	corruptible
coincidence	constitution	deficiency
colloquial	contiguous	deleterious
combustible	contumely	deliberate
comparative	convalescent	delicacy
conciliate	co-operate	deliverance
confederate	corporeal	depreciate

Exercise CXVI.

desolation	emergency	erroneous
dilatory	emolument	ethereal
disappointed	encyclopedia	eulogium
dissatisfied	energetic	European
ecclesiastic	enthusiasm	exaggerate
efficacious	episcopal	exemplary
eligible	equestrian	exhilarate
emancipate	equivocal	extraordinary

EXERCISE CXVII.

extravagant	generously	illiterate
familiar	geography	illustrious
February	halleluiah	imaginary
ferocity	hereditary	impetuous
functionary	honorary	implacable
fundamental	idolater	impossible
funereal	ignominy	incendiary
generally	illegible	incipient

EXERCISE CXVIII.

indefinite	initiate	legendary
independent	inscrutable	leviathan
indigenous	insignia	librarian
indispensable	integrity	licentiate
industrious	intelligible	literary
infallible	interruption	litigious
ingratiate	irascible	longevity
iniquity	January	loquacity

EXERCISE CXIX.

machinery	menagerie	notorious
magnanimous	meritorious	obsequious
magnificent	militia	obstinacy
mahogany	miscellaneous	officiate
mathematics	misdemeanour	opportunity
medicinal	municipal	ordinary
melancholy	necessity	panegyric
memorable	negotiate	paralleled

Exercise CXX.

parochial	politician	reciprocal
particular	precipitous	reconnoitre
peremptory	predecessor	reiterate
perpetual	preparatory	reminiscence
phenomenon	proficiency	repertory
philanthropy	promiscuous	resignation
philosophy	re-assemble	sagacity
phraseology	receptacle	secretary

Exercise CXXI.

sedentary	subterranean	topography
sequestration	supercilious	tranquillity
severity	superfluous	triangular
simultaneous	superior	typography
solicitude	susceptible	unanimous
soliloquy	systematic	unscrupulous
solitary	temporary	vicarious
spontaneous	terrestrial	vicissitude
substantiate	theology	zoology

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

Exercise CXXII.

THE FIR-TREE AND THE BRAMBLE.

A fir-tree was one day boasting itself to a bramble, "You are of no use at all; but how could barns and houses be built without me?" "Good sir," said the bramble, "when the woodmen come here with their axes and saws, what would you give to be a bramble and not a fir?"

Exercise CXXIII.

THE ASS IN THE LION'S SKIN.

An ass, having put on a lion's skin, roamed about, frightening all the silly animals he met with, and, seeing a fox, he tried to alarm him also. But Reynard, having heard his voice, said, "Well, to be sure! and I should have been frightened too, if I had not heard *you bray.*"

EXERCISE CXXIV.

PROVERBS.

Well begun is half done.
A stitch in time saves nine.
Least said is soonest mended.
Make hay while the sun shines.
Cut your coat according to your cloth.
Empty vessels make the most sound.
A rolling stone gathers no moss.
Quick promisers are slow performers.

EXERCISE CXXV.

THE SWALLOW.

In May the swallow comes back to the nest he built last year. He has been away across the seas to a warm country; he goes there every winter, for he cannot live in the cold; but in spring he comes back to his old nest, and we are very much pleased to see him.

EXERCISE CXXVI.

THE NETTLE.

Tenderly you stroke the nettle,
And it stings you for your pains;
Grasp it like a man of mettle,
And it soft as silk remains.

EXERCISE CXXVII.

EXAMPLE IS BETTER THAN PRECEPT.

Said an old crab to a young one: "Why do you *walk so* crooked, child? walk straight." "Mother,"

said the young crab, "show me the way, will you? and when I see you taking a straight course, I will try to follow."

Exercise CXXVIII.

DESPISE NOT LITTLE THINGS.

"Edwin, you seem to be very much taken up with the bricklayers; pray, what might you be thinking about? Have you any notion of learning the trade?" "No," said Edwin, smiling; "but I was just thinking what a little thing a brick is, and yet that great house is built by laying one brick upon another."

Despise not little things; step by step will carry you over the highest mountain.

Exercise CXXIX.

THE CAMEL.

Camel, thou art good and mild,
Might'st be guided by a child;
Thou wert made for usefulness,
Man to comfort and to bless;
And these desert wastes must be
Untracked regions but for thee!

Exercise CXXX.

THE HOUND AND THE HARE.

A hound, having put up a hare from a bush, chased her some distance; but the hare had the best of it and got off. A goat-herd, who was coming by, jeered at the hound, saying that puss was the better runner of the two. "You forget," replied the hound, "that

it is one thing to be running for your dinner, and another thing to run for your life."

Exercise CXXXI.

PROVERBS.

You cannot both eat your cake and have it.
A fool's bolt is soon shot.
An idle man tempts the devil.
Who goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.
Half a loaf is better than no bread.
Look before you leap.
Strike the iron while it is hot.
Where there is a will, there is a way.

Exercise CXXXII.

THE BLACK SWAN.

The black swan was for many ages considered fabulous; it is now by no means uncommon. It is a native of Australia, and abounds in the rivers and the lakes, and on islands on the coast; it has been introduced of late years into the British isles, where it thrives and breeds.

Exercise CXXXIII.

FRIENDSHIP.

Small service is true service while it lasts;
Of friends, however humble, scorn not one;
The daisy by the shadow that it casts,
Protects the lingering dew-drop from the sun.

WORDSWORTH.

EXERCISE CXXXIV.

THE BARKING OF THE DOG.

Dogs in a state of nature never bark; they simply whine, howl, and growl. Barking is found only among those which are domesticated. Columbus found the dogs he had previously carried to America to have lost the habit. Barking is an effort to speak, which the dog makes owing to its intercourse with man.

EXERCISE CXXXV.

A DOG STORY.

A boatman once plunged into the water to swim with another man for a wager. His Newfoundland dog, mistaking the purpose, and supposing that his master was in danger, plunged in after him, and dragged him to the shore by his hair, to the great diversion of the spectators.

EXERCISE CXXXVI.

POOR ROVER! GOOD DOG!

Poor Rover! good dog! how I wish you could tell
What it is that you do understand;
But of this I am sure, that you love us both well,
As you say by a lick of my hand.
And a wag of the tail means, "Thank you, I 'm glad;"
And "bow-wow," a true promise gives
Of protection; oh, brother, indeed, it were sad
To hurt any creature that lives!

EXERCISE CXXXVII.

SCRIPTURE PROVERBS.

The beginning of strife is as when one letteth out water.
A man that hath friends must then himself be friendly.
He that ruleth his spirit is better than he that taketh a city.
A wise son heareth his father's instruction.
The way of the slothful man is as an hedge of thorns.
He that walketh with wise men shall be wise.
The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom.
A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches.

EXERCISE CXXXVIII.

THE ASS AND THE FOX.

An ass and a fox, having made an alliance, went out into the fields to hunt. They met a lion on the way. The fox, seeing the impending danger, made up to the lion, and whispered that he would betray the ass into his power, if he would promise to bear him harmless. The lion having agreed to do so, the fox contrived to lead the ass into a snare. The lion no sooner saw the ass secured than he fell at once upon the fox, reserving the other for his next meal.

EXERCISE CXXXIX.

SIGNS OF WEATHER.

Red clouds in the west at sunset, especially when they have a tint of purple, portend fine weather. A coppery or yellow sunset generally foretells rain. But

a indication of wet weather approaching, nothing ore certain than the halo round the moon. When swallows fly high, fine weather is to be expected or inued; but when they fly low, and close to the nd, rain is almost surely approaching.

Exercise CXL.

THE WIND AND THE SUN.

dispute once arose between the wind and the sun h was the stronger of the two, and they agreed to the point upon this issue, that whichever soonest e a traveller take off his cloak should be accounted nore powerful. The wind began and blew with all night and main a blast cold and fierce as an arctic n; but the stronger he blew, the closer the tra- r wrapped his cloak around him, and the tighter grasped it with his hands. Then broke out the ; with his welcome beams he dispersed the vapours the cold; the traveller felt the genial warmth, and, he sun shone brighter and brighter, he sat down come with heat, and cast his cloak on the ground.

Exercise CXLI.

THE POLAR STAR.

There shines on high a lonely star,
To guide the sailor o'er the deep,
To lead him home when yet afar,
And cheer his heart while others sleep.

It is the bright, the polar star,
The faithful beacon of the sky,
That speaks of peace when tempests war,
And swelling billows mount on high.

But yet there is one brighter far,
That ever beams with holy light:
And virtue is that polar star,
To keep our wandering footsteps right.

Then, while life's mazy path we tread,
We'll fear no ill, no boding gloom;
Secure and blest, by virtue led,
We'll look with hope beyond the tomb.

EXERCISE CXLII.

NATIONAL VANITY.

There is scarcely any folly or vice more epidemical among the sons of men than that ridiculous and hurtful vanity by which the people of each country are apt to prefer themselves to those of every other; and to make their own customs, and manners, and opinions, the standards of right and wrong, of true and false.

BOLINGBROKE.

EXERCISE CXLIII.

NECESSITY OF STUDY.

The greatest natural genius cannot subsist on his own stock. He who resolves never to ransack any mind but his own, will be soon reduced from mere barrenness to the poorest of all imitation—he will be obliged to imitate himself, and to repeat what he has before often repeated.—REYNOLDS.

EXERCISE CXLIV.

MODERATION.

He that is moderate in his wishes, from reason and choice, and not resigned from sourness, distaste, or disappointment, doubles all the pleasures of life. Health is not eaten up with care, nor pleasure interrupted by envy. He is no man's rival, but every man's well-wisher; and can look at a prosperous man with pleasure, in reflecting that he hopes he is as happy as himself.

EXERCISE CXLV.

THE SPIDER.

The treacherous spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ambush'd in her silent den doth lie;
And feels, far off, the trembling of the thread,
Whose filmy cord should bind the struggling fly:
Then, if at last she finds him fast beset,
She issues forth and runs along her loom;
She joys to touch the captive in her net,
And drags the little wretch in triumph home.

DRYDEN.

EXERCISE CXLVI.

THE OWL.

While moonlight, silvering all the walls,
Through every mouldering crevice falls,
And tips with white his powdery plume,
As shades or shifts the changing gloom—

The owl, that, watching in the barn,
Sees a mouse creeping in the corn,
Sits still, and shuts his round blue eyes
As if he slept, until he spies
The little beast within his reach,
Then starts, and seizes on the wretch.—BUTLER.

EXERCISE CXLVII.

INDUSTRY.

"If time be of all things the most precious, wasting time must be," as Poor Richard says, "the greatest prodigality;" since, as he elsewhere tells us, "Lost time is never found again, and what we call time enough always proves little enough. Let us then be up and be doing, and be doing to the purpose, so by diligence shall we do more with less perplexity. Sloth makes all things difficult, but industry all easy; and he that riseth late must trot all day, and shall scarce overtake his business at night;" while "laziness travels so slowly that poverty soon overtakes him. Drive thy business, let not it drive thee; and early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy, and wise," as Poor Richard says.—FRANKLIN.

EXERCISE CXLVIII.

WOOD-ENGRAVING.

In this branch of the art the material used is a block of box or pear-tree wood, cut at right angles to the direction of the fibres, its thickness being regulated by the size of the print to be executed. The subject is drawn on

e block with a black-lead pencil, or with a pen and ıdian ink, taking care that the whole effect is repre-nted in the lines so drawn. The whole of the wood then cut away, except where the lines are drawn, hich are left as raised parts. The impressions from ɔod blocks are taken in the same manner as from inting types.

Exercise CXLIX.

SPRING.

Will Spring return,
And birds and lambs again be gay,
And blossoms clothe the hawthorn spray?
Yes, prattlers, yes. The daisy's flower
Again shall paint your summer bower;
Again the hawthorn shall supply
The garlands you delight to tie;
The lambs upon the lea shall bound,
The wild birds carol to the round,
And while you frolic light as they,
Too short shall seem the summer day.—Scott.

Exercise CL.

RULES FOR RAILWAY TRAVELLING.

Notwithstanding the high rate of speed, the risk to :e and limb in railway travelling is extremely small; ıt the constant observance of these plain rules will ake it much smaller.

1. Never attempt to get into, or out of, a railway ırriage while it is moving, no matter how slowly.

2. Never sit in any unusual place or posture, and do not lean out of the carriage windows.

3. Never get out at the wrong side of a railway carriage.

4. Do not cross the railway except when it is indispensably necessary, and then only with the utmost precaution.

5. Do not attempt to hand an article into a train in motion.

EXERCISE CLI.

THE OAK.

A fine oak is one of the most picturesque of trees. It conveys to the mind associations of strength and duration which are very impressive. The oak stands up against the blast, and does not take, like other trees, a twisted form from the action of the winds. Except the cedar of Lebanon, no tree is so remarkable for the stoutness of its limbs; they do not exactly spring from the trunk, but divide from it, and thus it is sometimes difficult to know which is stem and which is branch. The twisted branches of the oak, too, add greatly to its beauty; and the horizontal direction of its boughs, spreading over a large surface, completes the idea of its sovereignty over all the trees of the forest.

EXERCISE CLII.

THE ROSE.

How fair is the rose! what a beautiful flower!
The glory of April and May;
But the leaves are beginning to fade in an hour,
And they wither and die in a day.

Yet the rose has one powerful virtue to boast,
Above all the flowers of the field;
When its leaves are all dead, and fine colours lost,
Still how sweet a perfume it will yield!

So frail is the youth and the beauty of man,
Though they bloom and look gay like a rose;
But all our fond care to preserve them is vain,
Time kills them as fast as he goes.

Then I'll not be proud of my youth or my beauty,
Since both of them wither and fade;
But gain a good name by well doing my duty;
This will scent like a rose when I'm dead.

WATTS.

EXERCISE CLIII.

THE PYRAMIDS.

The Pyramids are monuments of massive masonry which, from a square base, rise by regular gradations till they terminate in a point, but so that the width of the base always exceeds the perpendicular. They commence immediately south of Cairo, but on the opposite bank of the Nile, and extend in an uninterrupted range for many miles in a southerly direction, parallel with the banks of the river. The largest is that of Cheops. It is 480 feet high, and its base occupies a space of more than thirteen acres.

Exercise CLIV.

DISTANCE OF THE STARS.

A person ignorant of astronomy deems the heavenly bodies so much nearer to the earth than they are, merely because of their being so bright or luminous. The evening star, for instance, seen in a clear sky over some distant hill-top, appears as if a dweller on the hill might almost reach it, for the most intense artificial light which could be placed on the height would be dim in comparison with the beauteous star; yet to a dweller on the hill it appears just as distant as to one on the plain; nay, at a thousand miles further west, and therefore nearer, the appearance would be still nearly the same.—Arnott.

Exercise CLV.

CONTENTMENT.

There is a jewel which no Indian mine can buy,
No chemic art can counterfeit;
It makes men rich in greatest poverty,
Makes water wine, turns wooden cups to gold,
The homely whistle to sweet music's strain;
Seldom it comes, to few from Heaven sent;
That much in little—all in nought—Content.

Exercise CLVI.

CONDITIONS OF HEALTH.

The leading conditions essential to health are:—(1.) A constant supply of fresh air. (2.) A sufficiency of *nourishing* food, rightly taken. (3.) Cleanliness. (4.)

A sufficiency of exercise to the various organs of the system. (5.) A proper temperature. (6.) A sufficiency of cheerful and innocent enjoyments; and (7.) Exemption from harassing cares. A general acquaintance with these conditions may easily be attained by all, and to render them obedience is much more within the power of individuals than is commonly supposed.

EXERCISE CLVII.

GLASS.

Glass is supposed to have been invented among the Phœnicians. The discovery of pieces of glass in the ruins of Thebes shows that it was known to the Egyptians. It seems to have been applied by them almost exclusively to articles of ornament and luxury. Its application to the glazing of windows is of comparatively recent introduction into dwelling-houses, though it was general in churches and other public buildings as early as the third or fourth century. The manufacture of glass is now carried to great perfection in England. Its principal seats are Newcastle and South Shields, and the value of the glass annually produced in the United Kingdom is estimated at over £2,000,000.

EXERCISE CLVIII.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

In Grecian annals it remained untold,
But may be read in Eastern legend old,
How, when great Alexander died, he bade
That his two hands uncovered might be laid

Outside the bier—for men therewith to see—
Men who had seen him in his majesty,
That he had gone the common way of all,
And nothing now his own in death might call;
Nor of the treasures of two empires aught
Within those empty hands unto the grave had brought.

EXERCISE CLIX.

FORMATION OF DEW.

The formation of dew is analogous to, though not identical with, the formation of rain. During day-time the earth and the atmosphere are both heated by the rays of the sun, and the air becomes loaded with the vapour which rises from the ground. But after sunset the earth cools very rapidly, and condenses the air with which it is immediately in contact. The air thus cooled can no longer retain its abundance of moisture, and part of it is deposited in the form of dew. Hence in hot countries, where the quantity of moisture contained in the air is very great, the amount of dew deposited is very heavy, and this dew is of service in long droughts, and, in some cases, makes up for the total absence of rain.

EXERCISE CLX.

THE LAPLANDERS AND THE REINDEER.

Their herds of reindeer constitute the whole of their wealth; indeed their very existence depends on them. The milk and the flesh provide them with food, *and, in the* way of barter, with all the extra comforts

they need, to which the skins and horns contribute; the former also supplying them with summer and winter clothing, and furnishing the soft and warm couches on which they lie in their huts. Add to these various uses the service which the reindeer render to their masters in their frequent migrations, loaded with the burthens of their movable property, or drawing them on sledges on the snow, and it will be perceived that their value has not been overrated.

Exercise CLXI.

THE BEARS AND THE BEES.

As two young bears, in wanton mood
Forth issuing from a neighbouring wood,
Came where the industrious bees had stored,
In artful cells, their luscious hoard,
O'erjoyed they seized, with eager haste,
Luxurious, on the rich repast.
Alarmed at this, the little crew
About their ears vindictive flew.
The beasts, unable to sustain
The unequal combat, quit the plain.
Half blind with rage, and mad with pain,
Their native shelter they regain;
There sit, and now, discreeter grown,
Too late their rashness they bemoan;
And this by dear experience gain,
That *pleasure's* often bought with pain.

EXERCISE CLXII.

THE COW-TREE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

On the barren flank of a rock grows a tree with dry and leathery leaves; its large woody roots can scarcely penetrate into the stony soil. For several months in the year not a single shower moistens its foliage. Its branches appear dead and dried; yet, as soon as the trunk is pierced, there flows from it a sweet and nourishing milk. It is at sunrise that this vegetable fountain is most abundant. The natives are then to be seen hastening from all quarters, furnished with large bowls to receive the milk, which grows yellow, and thickens at the surface. Some drain their bowls under the tree, while others carry home the juice to their children; and you might fancy you saw the family of a cow-herd gathering round him, and receiving from him the produce of his kine.—HUMBOLDT.

EXERCISE CLXIII.

WEIGHT OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

It is a great mistake to imagine that air is destitute of weight, that quality which is inseparable from whatever is material. Light it undoubtedly is, but only by comparison. Bulk for bulk, it is lighter than stone, earth, or water, or any other substance in the solid or liquid state. But, light as it is, it has a certain definite weight, and a quantity of it can be assigned which will weigh many tons. The pressure *produced* by its weight is, under certain assignable

circumstances, quite enormous; and when it is moved with a certain velocity, its force is so irresistible that trees are torn by it from their roots, the most solid buildings overturned and reduced to ruins, and devastation spread over vast tracts of country.

EXERCISE CLXIV.

MY NATIVE VALE.

Dear is my little native vale,
The ringdove builds and murmurs there;
Close by my cot she tells her tale
To every passing villager;
The squirrel leaps from tree to tree,
And shells his nuts at liberty.

In orange groves and myrtle bowers,
That breathe a gale of fragrance round,
I charm the fairy-footed hours
With my loved lute's romantic sound;
Or crowns of living laurel weave
For those that win the race at eve.

The shepherd's horn at break of day,
The ballet danced in twilight glade,
The canzonet and roundelay
Sung in the silent greenwood shade.
These simple joys that never fail,
Shall bind me to my native vale.

ROGERS.

EXERCISE CLXV.

WILLIAM TELL.

Gessler, to try the temper of the Swiss, set up the ducal hat of Austria on a pole in the market-place of Altorf, and commanded that all who passed it should bow in homage. Tell, passing one day with his little son, made no sign of reverence. He was at once dragged before Gessler, who doomed him to die, unless with a bolt from his cross-bow he could hit an apple placed on his son's head. The boy was bound, and the apple balanced. Tell, led a long way off, aimed for some breathless seconds, and cleft the little fruit to the core. But, while shouts of joy were ringing from the gathered crowd, Gessler saw that Tell had a second arrow, which he had contrived somehow to hide while choosing one for his trying shot. "Why," cried the bailiff, "hast thou that second arrow?" And the bold answer was, "For thee, if the first had struck my child!"

EXERCISE CLXVI.

THE ESQUIMAUX.

The Innuit lives by the chase. Patience and skill in hunting are his accomplishments; a knowledge of the habits of the creatures whose spoils furnish him with food, clothing, and fire, is the staple of his education. A hunter will watch for two days and as many nights, still and silent, at a spot where his spear has sounded the snow and found a seal's breathing-hole, *bored through* eight or ten feet of ice. The instant

e hears the seal blow, he must be prompt to strike, the creature may escape him. The bear is a more ngerous and more exciting object of chase. He is e only fierce and formidable creature of the frozen as, and he is a truly awkward enemy. The reindeer rnishes the bulk of the Innuit's clothing, and helps cover his summer-tent, and line his snow-hut in inter. The walrus and the whale furnish not only eat and clothing, but also blubber for fuel. But the al is the chief blessing, the choicest prize of this borious people. His skin is an excellent covering r bed or tent; his flesh is the favourite food, of hich the people are never tired—the daily bread of e Esquimaux; and his fat fills their lamps.

CAPTAIN HALL.

EXERCISE CLXVII.

A HYMN OF PRAISE.

The spacious firmament on high,
With all the blue ethereal sky,
And spangled heavens, a shining frame,
Their great Original proclaim:
The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And publishes to every land,
The work of an Almighty hand.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And nightly to the listening earth
Repeats the story of her birth;

Whilst all the stars that round her burn,
And all the planets in their turn,
Confirm the tidings as they roll,
And spread the truth from pole to pole.

What though, in solemn silence, all
Move round this dark terrestrial ball;
What though no real voice nor sound
Amid their radiant orbs be found;
In Reason's ear they all rejoice,
And utter forth a glorious voice,
For ever singing as they shine,
"The hand that made us is Divine!"

ADDISON.

EXERCISE CLXVIII.

USES OF THE ATMOSPHERE.

Were there no atmosphere, the evening sun would in a moment set, and without warning plunge the earth in darkness. But the air keeps in her hand a sheaf of his rays, and lets them slip slowly through her fingers; so that the shadows of evening gather by degrees, and the flowers have time to bow their heads, and each creature space to find a place of rest, and nestle to repose. In the morning the garish sun would at once burst from the bosom of night, and blaze above the horizon; but the air watches for his coming, and sends at first one little ray to announce *his approach,* and then another, and by and by a hand-

and so gently draws aside the curtain of night, slowly lets the light fall on the face of the sleep- earth, till her eyelids open, and, like man, she eth forth again to her labour till the evening."

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EXERCISE CLXIX.

DEATH OF NELSON.

:e cannot be said to have fallen prematurely whose k was done; nor ought he to be lamented, who so full of honours and at the height of human ɜ. The most triumphant death is that of the tyr; the most awful, that of the martyred patriot; most splendid, that of the hero in the hour of ɔry; and if the chariot and the horses of fire had ı vouchsafed for Nelson's translation, he could cely have departed in a brighter blaze of glory. has left us, not indeed his mantle of inspiration, a name and an example which are at this hour ıiring thousands of the youth of England—a name ɔh is our pride, and an example which will continue ɔe our shield and our strength. Thus it is that spirits of the great and the wise continue to live, to act after them.—SOUTHEY.

EXERCISE CLXX.

PATRIOTISM.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said,
This is my own, my native land!

Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned
As home his footsteps he hath turned
From wandering on a foreign strand?
If such there be, go mark him well:
For him no minstrel raptures swell;
High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite these titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And, doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.—SCOTT.

EXERCISE CLXXI.

TRANSFORMATION OF INSECTS.

The same animal crawls in its caterpillar shape, rests and sleeps in its torpid chrysalis, and afterwards springs forth into the air on the feathered wings of the butterfly. What a stupendous wonder is this transformation! How overwhelmed should we be with amazement at it, if we were now made acquainted with it for the first time, instead of being familiar with it from our earliest days! It is very remarkable that the ancient heathens, though they had not the glorious beams of the gospel to guide their views on this subject, seem to have regarded these insect changes as foretelling that which they hoped themselves to experience. Hence, we are told that on *some* of their gravestones, which have been dug up in

later years, the image of the butterfly is found sculptured over the name or the inscription which they bear. They placed that image there as a fit representation of the soul, and as an intimation that it would one day come forth again under a new form, and in a new region of existence.—TURNER.

EXERCISE CLXXII.

THE REVOLUTION OF 1688.

The highest eulogy that can be pronounced on the revolution of 1688 is this, that it was our last revolution. Several generations have now passed away since any wise and patriotic Englishman has meditated resistance to the established government. In all honest and reflecting minds there is a conviction, daily strengthened by experience, that the means of effecting every improvement which the constitution requires may be found within the constitution itself.

MACAULAY.

EXERCISE CLXXIII.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND ON THE GLOBE.

If we divide the globe into two hemispheres, according to the maximum extent of land and water in each, we arrive at the curious result of designating England as the centre of the former, or terrene, half; an antipodal point, near New Zealand, being the centre of the aqueous hemisphere. The exact position in England is not far from the Land's End; so that if the observer were there raised to such a height as to discern

at once the half of the globe, he would see the greatest possible extent of land; if similarly elevated in New Zealand, the greatest possible surface of water.

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EXERCISE CLXXIV.

A SNOWSTORM.

Through the hushed air the whitening shower descends,
At first thin wav'ring, till at last the flakes
Fall broad and wide and fast, dimming the day
With a continual flow. The cherish'd fields
Put on their winter robe of purest white:
'Tis brightness all, save where the new snow melts
Along the mazy current. Low the woods
Bow their hoar head; and ere the languid sun,
Faint from the west, emits his evening ray,
Earth's universal face, deep hid and chill,
Is one wide dazzling waste, that buries wide
The works of man. —THOMSON.

EXERCISE CLXXV.

PROGRESS.

As in ancient Rome, therefore, it was regarded as the mark of a good citizen never to despair of the fortunes of the republic; so the good citizen of the world, whatever may be the political aspect of his own times, will never despair of the fortunes of the human race, but will act upon the conviction that prejudice, slavery, and corruption must gradually give way to

truth, liberty, and virtue; and that, in the moral world, as well as in the material, the further our observations extend, and the longer they are continued, the more we shall perceive of order and of benevolent design in the universe.—DUGALD STEWART.

EXERCISE CLXXVI.

READING.

Those who have read of everything are thought to understand everything too; but it is not always so. Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking makes what we read ours. We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over and over again, they will not give us strength and nourishment. . . . . The memory may be stored, but the judgment is little better, and the stock of knowledge not increased, by being able to repeat what others have said, or produce the arguments we have found in them. Such a knowledge as this is but a knowledge by hearsay, and the ostentation of it is at best but talking by rote, and very often upon weak and wrong principles.—LOCKE.

EXERCISE CLXXVII.

COUNTRY CHURCHYARD.

Perhaps in this neglected spot is laid
  Some heart, once pregnant with celestial fire;
Hands that the rod of empire might have swayed,
  Or waked to ecstasy the living lyre.

But Knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er unroll;
Chill penury repressed their noble rage,
And froze the genial current of their soul.

Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.

GRAY.

EXERCISE CLXXVIII.

SINCERITY.

Truth and reality have all the advantages of appearance, and many more. If the show of anything be good for anything, I am sure sincerity is better: for why does any man dissemble, or seem to be that which he is not, but because he thinks it good to have such a quality as he pretends to?—for to counterfeit and dissemble is to put on the appearance of some real excellency. Now, the best way in the world for a man to seem to be anything is really to be what he would seem to be. Besides, that it is many times as troublesome to make good the pretence of a good quality as to have it; and if a man have it not, it is ten to one but he is discovered to want it, and then all his pains and labour to seem to have it are lost.

TILLOTSON.

EXERCISE CLXXIX.

ANIMAL HAPPINESS.

Walking by the seaside, in a calm evening, upon a sandy shore, and with an ebbing tide, I have frequently remarked the appearance of a dark cloud, or rather very thick mist, hanging over the edge of the water, to the height perhaps of half-a-yard, and of the breadth of two or three yards, stretching along the coast as far as the eye could reach, and always retiring with the water. When this cloud came to be examined, it proved to be nothing else than so much space filled with young shrimps, in the act of bounding into the air from the shallow margin of the water, or from the wet sand. If any motion of a mute animal could express delight, it was this; if they had meant to make signs of their happiness, they could not have done it more intelligibly. Suppose, then, what I have no doubt of, each individual of this number to be in a state of positive enjoyment, what a sum, collectively, of gratification and pleasure have we here before our view!—PALEY.

EXERCISE CLXXX.

MIGHT AND RIGHT.

A heifer, her sister the sheep, and a goat,
With the lord of the manor, a lion of note,
In days of yore a paction swore
To join their store, be the same less or more,
And their losses and gains to divide by four.

A deer was caught in the snares of the goat,
Who immediately sends
To summon his friends:
They willingly come on their prey to gloat.
The lion began on his nails to count;
He held up his paw,
And laid down the law,
Deciding in quarters to serve it out.
In so many pieces he shared the prey:
"I hold the *first*," he cried, "as lord;
It belongs to my title, and none dare say
Upon that score an objecting word;
The *second* too—to me as my due
Does the right of my strength allot;
The *third* I claim, in my valour's name,
Be wise, and dispute it not;
If you dare so much as the fourth to touch,
I'll strangle you on the spot."

EXERCISE CLXXXI.

PAPER.

The first manufactured paper we hear of was that made from the papyrus, a species of reed growing abundantly in the waters of the Nile. We have no means of judging whether the art of making it originated among the Egyptians themselves. The first paper of the sort, known to the Greeks and Romans, appears beyond a doubt to have been manufactured *in Egypt*. As the article became known and valued,

it formed an important branch of commerce to the Egyptians, who exported it in large quantities. Either a deficiency in the supply, or, as it is more generally stated, a prohibition of the exportation to the kingdom of Pergamus, led to the invention of parchment in that part of Asia Minor.

EXERCISE CLXXXII.

RURAL SCENERY IN ENGLAND.

Nothing can be more imposing than the magnificence of English park scenery. Vast lawns that extend like sheets of vivid green, with here and there clumps of gigantic trees, heaping up rich piles of foliage: the solemn pomp of groves and woodland glades, with the deer trooping in silent herds across them; the hare, bounding away to the covert; or the pheasant, suddenly bursting upon the wing; the brook, taught to wind in natural meanderings, or expand into a glassy lake; the sequestered pool, reflecting the quivering trees, with the yellow leaf sleeping on its bosom, and the trout roaming fearlessly about its limpid waters; while some rustic temple or sylvan statue, grown green and dank with age, gives an air of classic sanctity to the seclusion.—W. IRVING.

EXERCISE CLXXXIII.

GOD IN NATURE.

There lives and works
A soul in all things, and that soul is God.
The beauties of the wilderness are His,

That make so gay the solitary place,
Where no eye sees them; and the fairer forms
That cultivation glories in are His.
He sets the bright procession on its way,
And marshals all the order of the year;
He marks the bounds which winter may not pass,
And blunts his pointed fury; in its case,
Russet and rude, folds up the tender germ
Uninjured, with inimitable art;
And, ere one flowery season fades and dies,
Designs the blooming wonders of the next.

COWPER.

EXERCISE CLXXXIV.

CLOCKS.

Clocks proper—that is, clocks moved by wheels and weights—seem to have been invented about the eleventh or twelfth century, and to have been first used in monasteries. It was not till the fifteenth century that the custom of erecting clocks openly in public places in the streets of towns became common. Watches, in which the moving power is a spring instead of weights, are a much later invention than clocks; there are traces of them in the fifteenth century, but they did not come into use till about the period of the Reformation, when sovereigns and rich men obtained them as curiosities. From that time they became common; and the horologe makers, who made both clocks and watches, became an important *corporation* in all the great cities of Europe.

Exercise CLXXXV.

BURIAL OF KING CHARLES.

Then they went into the church to make choice of a place for burial. But when they entered into it, which they had been so well acquainted with, they found it so altered and transformed, all tombs, inscriptions, and those landmarks pulled down, by which all men knew every particular place in that church, and such a dismal mutation over the whole, that they knew not where they were; nor was there one old officer that had belonged to it, or knew where our princes had used to be interred. At last there was a fellow of the town who undertook to tell them the place, where, he said, "there was a vault in which King Harry the Eighth and Queen Jane Seymour were interred." As near that place as could conveniently be, they caused the grave to be made. There the king's body was laid without any words, or other ceremonies than the tears and sighs of the few beholders. Upon the coffin was a plate in silver fixed with these words only—King Charles, 1648. When the coffin was put in, the black velvet pall that had covered it was thrown over it, and then the earth thrown in; which the governor stayed to see perfectly done, and then took the keys of the church, which was seldom put to any use.—Clarendon.

EXERCISE CLXXXVI.

BEES.

So work the honey bees;
Creatures that, by a rule in nature, teach
The art of order to a peopled kingdom;
They have a king, and officers of sorts;
Where some, like magistrates, correct at home;
Others, like merchants, venture trade abroad;
Others, like soldiers, armèd in their stings,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which pillage they with merry march bring home
To the tent-royal of their emperor;
Who, busied in his majesty, surveys
The singing masons building roofs of gold;
The civil citizens kneading up the honey;
The poor mechanic porters crowding in
Their heavy burdens at his narrow gate;
The sad-eyed justice, with his surly hum,
Delivering o'er to executors pale
The lazy, yawning drone. —SHAKESPEARE.

EXERCISE CLXXXVII.

RAILWAYS.

The first railway constructed expressly with a view to passenger traffic, and worked by locomotive engines, was that between the towns of Liverpool and Manchester, a distance of thirty-one miles, opened in 1830. Within the period that has since elapsed, this mode of communication has increased to an astonishing extent

and at the present time the total length of the railways open for traffic in England and Wales is above 7500 miles, besides many lines in process of construction. Since the formation of railways the internal traffic of the country has vastly increased, owing to the greatly increased rate of speed with which journeys are performed, and the superior economy of this mode of conveyance as compared with that of coach travelling.

EXERCISE CLXXXVIII.

NECESSITY OF AIR FOR THE GROWTH OF PLANTS.

It is a curious fact that the vital principle of some vegetables will lie dormant, under certain circumstances, for long and indefinite periods, without being extinguished. Seeds have been made to grow in this country which were brought from Herculaneum, after having been buried for more than seventeen centuries, but which, having during all that period been deprived of air, had been prevented from vegetating. The necessity that exists for the access of air in some degree, in order to promote or set in action vegetable life, has been shown by the experiments of several ingenious men, who, having placed seeds under circumstances otherwise favourable to their growth in the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, ascertained that they were thereby prevented from exhibiting any sign of vitality.

EXERCISE CLXXXIX.

FOREST HYMN.

This mighty oak,
By whose immovable stem I stand, and seem
Almost annihilated; not a prince
In all that proud old world beyond the deep
E'er wore his crown as loftily as he
Wears the green coronal of leaves with which
My hand has graced him. Nestled at his feet
Is beauty, such as blooms not in the glare
Of the broad sun. That delicate forest flower,
With scented breath, and look so like a smile,
Seems, as it issues from the shapeless mould,
An emanation from the indwelling life,
A visible token of the upholding love,
That are the soul of this wide universe.

BRYANT.

EXERCISE CXC.

ICEBERGS.

There is something impressive and dismal in the fate of these cold and lonely wanderers of the deep. They break loose, by some great effort of nature, from the shores and rivers of the unknown regions of the north, where for centuries, perhaps, they have been accumulating, and commence their dreary voyage, which has no end but annihilation. For years they may wander in the Polar sea, till some strong gale or current bears *them past* its iron limits; then, by the predominance

of winds and waters to the south, they float past the desolate coasts of Newfoundland. Already the summer sun makes sad havoc on their strength, melting their lofty heights; but each night's frost binds up what is left, and still on, on glides the great mass, slowly, solemnly. You cannot perceive that it stirs; the greatest storm does not rock it, the keenest eye cannot discover a motion; but, moment by moment, day by day, it passes to the south, where it wastes away and vanishes at last.

Exercise CXCI.

THE MEANS OF CONVEYANCE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

On the best highways heavy articles were, in the time of Charles II., generally conveyed from place to place by stage-waggons. In the straw of these vehicles nestled a crowd of passengers, who could not afford to travel by coach or on horseback, and who were prevented by infirmity, or by the weight of their luggage, from going on foot. The expense of transmitting heavy goods in this way was enormous. From London to Birmingham the charge was seven pounds a ton; from London to Exeter twelve pounds a ton. This was about fifteenpence a ton for every mile, more by a third than was afterwards charged on turnpike roads, and fifteen times what is now demanded by railway companies. The cost of conveyance amounted to a prohibitory tax on many useful articles. Coal, in

particular, was never seen except in the districts where it was produced, or in the districts to which it could be carried by sea, and was, indeed, always known in the south of England by the name of sea-coal.

MACAULAY.

EXERCISE CXCII.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

As soon as the sun arose, all their boats were manned and armed. They rowed towards the island with their colours displayed, with warlike music, and other martial pomp. As they approached the coast, they saw it covered with a multitude of people whom the novelty of the spectacle had drawn together, whose attitudes and gestures expressed wonder and astonishment at the strange objects which presented themselves to their view. Columbus was the first European who set foot on the new world which he had discovered. He landed in a rich dress, and with a naked sword in his hand. His men followed, and kneeling down, they all kissed the ground which they had so long desired to see. They next erected a crucifix, and prostrating themselves before it, returned thanks to God for conducting their voyage to such a happy issue. They then took solemn possession of the country for the crown of Castile and Leon, with all the formalities which the Portuguese were accustomed to observe in acts of this kind in their new discoveries.

ROBERTSON.

EXERCISE CXCIII.

MERCY.

The quality of mercy is not strain'd:
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath: it is twice bless'd—
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes:
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; it becomes
The thronèd monarch better than his crown:
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,
The attribute to awe and majesty,
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings;
But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is enthronèd in the hearts of kings;
It is an attribute of God himself;
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,
When mercy seasons justice.—SHAKESPEARE.

EXERCISE CXCIV.

MEN OF THE PAST.

It is often said that the children of our day know more than the sages of the past. Under such talk, and even under our own admissions, we know that a fallacy lurks, if they are intended to mean that the old boundaries of human nature, the old capacities for human wisdom and greatness, are extended by the course of acquisition and discovery. It is not knowledge, but thought, which makes the wise man. Just

as the children who know so much are very commonplace children still, so the sages who were ignorant of most of the things they know were sages still. Nor, for that matter, can we see that the diffusion of useful knowledge, railways and electricity, and the penny post, would have made them much wiser in the line in which we now look up to and revere them, and still accept them as teachers and exponents. They found their way to the heart of things; they could look as far as we; their imagination could, to say the least, take as long flights; they could think and feel, and talk, and act, and play the man with any of their descendants, let the world last as long as it may.

Saturday Review.

EXERCISE CXCV.

QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Her singular talents for government were founded equally on her temper and on her capacity. Endowed with a great command over herself, she soon obtained an uncontrolled ascendant over her people, and, while she merited all their esteem by her real virtues, she also engaged their affection by her pretended ones. Few sovereigns of England succeeded to the throne in more difficult circumstances, and none ever conducted the government with such uniform success and felicity. Though unacquainted with the practice of toleration, *the true* secret for managing religious factions, she

preserved her people, by her superior prudence, from those confusions in which theological controversy had involved all the neighbouring nations; and though her enemies were the most powerful princes in Europe —the most active, the most enterprising, the least scrupulous—she was able, by her vigour, to make deep impressions on their state; her own greatness, meanwhile, remained untouched and unimpaired.

HUME.

EXERCISE CXCVI.

THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

At every stage of its progress a submarine cable is hedged round with dangers. There is first the risk of defective manufacture, then the chance of mishap in paying out, and last, but by no means least, of all, the certainty of deterioration and ultimate destruction by natural or accidental causes after the cable is submerged. Since the first abortive attempts at laying the Atlantic cable in 1857, the whole machinery for securing perfect manufacture has been revolutionised, and means have been found for determining with the utmost nicety the precise position of a fault; so that practically there is now no difficulty in ensuring the perfect soundness of a telegraphic cable up to the moment when it is paid out over the ship's stern. The second class of risks, those incidental to the laying of it, have been in great measure due to neglect of scientific

precautions, and are almost entirely obviated now by the use of much stronger cables than were formerly in vogue. But the really formidable risk is that of more or less rapid injury after submergence. Very few data exist for forming any opinion how long the strongest rope of iron and hemp may resist the corrosion of rust, the gnawing of insects, and the abrasion of rocky ledges at the bottom of the ocean.

Saturday Review.

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